INSURANCE
No business has thrived like Insurance during last 10 years. I5

REGD. NO. B 1068.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929. I6

LIBRARY OF THE BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XIX NO. 132- BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

CONGRESS CABINET TO MEET IN BOMBAY.

Mahatma's R. T. C. Plans To Be Discussed.

TRUCE TERMS IN ACTION AND NARIMAN'S REPORT

MOMENTOUS MEETING.

The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress is meeting in Bombay on next Tuesday and the Congress circles seem to be speculating about the important question, that will be discussed at this meeting. The members of the Working Committee and several other All-India leaders are expected to arrive in Bombay in the next two or three days. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will arrive in Bombay on Sunday morning. Messrs. Sen Gupta and Subasa Chandra Bose are coming on the 9th. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Manatma Gandhi are expected to arrive on Tuesday.

The Working Committee will most probably sit at Mani Bhuwan, Manatmaji's Bombay residence, although, it is understood, that the B.P.C.C. has placed its premises at their disposal. Looking to the importance of the subjects likely to be discussed, this meeting of the Working Committee is expected to be very momentous. The full agenda of the meeting is not yet out; however, it is not difficult to know what items will engage the most attention of the Committee.

MAHATMA'S R. T. C. PLANS.

Manatma Gandhi is expected to lay before the Committee his plans regarding his participation in the Round Table Conference. Whether he should accept the membership of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee or not will also form one of the subjects of discussion. The Truce terms and the efforts done by both the parties to implement them will be reviewed in the light of practical experience and the Committee will have its say in the matter.

POLITTICAL PRISONERS IN JAIL

Mr. K. F. Nariman who has been appointed by the Committee to collect information about the political prisoners not covered by the Truce, will submit his report to the Committe which will then decide what action it should take to secure the release of these prisoners. The question of the boycott of foreign cloth and the centralization of the authority regarding certification of indigenous articles in the Working Committee, is also likely to be discussed at this meeting. There has been a growing public opinion everywhere that the Working Committee should centralize the authority of certifying Swadeshi articles so as to put a stop to provincial vagaries. As against this, there is a strong view that for the sake of facility and promptness there shou'd be provincial autonomy in this respect. The Working Committee will have to decide once for all between these two views.

CONGRESS ELECTIONS DISPUTES

Committee Of Inquiry Meets At Congress House

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

The Election Disputes Committee appointed by the Council of the B. P. C. C. to inquire into various complaints regarding the Annual General Elections to the Bombay P. C. C. held on Sunday, held its first sitting on Friday evening at the Congress House and began with the consideration of the written complaints lodged by the candidates and others from the Mandvi (B) Ward. For over two hours the Committee examined the complaints, and oral evidence and then adjourned to Monday when it will meet again 7 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House and resumed consideration of the "B" Ward complaints.

The complainants and candidates from this ward and the office-bearers of the "B" Ward District Congress Committee are requested to attend the inquiry on Monday next.

Retrenchment Axe In Government Departments

—:o:—

"STUPID" REPORT CONTRADICTED BY OFFICIALS

COMMITTEE TO MEET IN POONA SHORTLY

"Stupid"! This was the epithet used in authoritative circles to describe the report appearing in the "Evening News" regarding the proposals to carry out retrenchment in all the Govrenment departments of Bombay.

"This scribe has indulged in some speculation and thrown out a suggestion that the retrenchment will only effect "the future entrants to subordinate services under the Government," which means that the "tall poppies" who who enjoy lucrative positions will be exempt from the retrenchment axe!"

GOVT. CONTRADICTION.

This suggestion is emphatically denied in responsible quarters and the Director of Information is likely to issue a communique contradicting the report. It is asserted that retrenchment will not be confined to the "subordinate staff" alone but will also extend to the higher officers" in the various "Government departments.

The Retrenchment Committee meets at Poona at the end of this week to examine the whole question and it is held that it is too early to anticipate its decisions. The Heads of all the Government departments have been asked to formulate their proposals to effect retrenchment. Obviously the Retrenchment Committee will accept such proposals as would help to wipe out the deficit of over Rs. 60 lakhs estimated this year.

PERSONNEL OF THE COMMITTEE.

The following is the personnel of the Committee which will meet at Poona:—

Sardar Rustom Vakil, Chairman. Mr. G. Wiles, Mr. J. Humphery. Khan Bahadur Allabux Haji, Mahomed Umar, Mr. Husseinal, M. Rahimtoola. Rao Bahadur D. R. Patil Pandit B. R. Chikodi, and Mr. B. S. Kamat.

JAWAHARLAL IN NIZAM'S DOMINION

Busy Round Of "At Homes"

ON WAY TO BOMBAY

SECUNDERABAD, June 5.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was "At Home" yesterday to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when Sir Akbar Hydari and other prominent State officials were present. This morning the Osmania University officials were "At Home" to the Pandit. This evening an "At Home" was given in honour of Mrs. Nehru by the ladies.

Pandit Jawaharlal was busy yesterday and to-day sight-seeing visiting Golconda and other historical places. The Pandit leaves to-morrow afternoon for Bombay. —A. P.

Pt. JAWAHARLAL ARRIVES IN CITY TOMORROW

Pandit Jawaharlal is arriving in Bombay to-morrow (Sunday) at 10-15 a.m. by Madras Express from Secunderabad.

He presides over the closing function of the Officers' Training Camp of the Hindustani Seva Dal now being conducted at Borivli.

At Borivli the Pandit will be taken in procession at 4 p.m. from the Camp to the Maidan near the River Bridge, Ghodbunder Road. The programme of the day will be at 4-45 p.m.

Dr. Hardikar, Secretary General of the Svea Dal requests the public to attend the function and see for themselves the wonderful change that is brought about by the training of only five weeks.

SEVIKA DAL.

The provisional- Women's Committee of the H. S. Dal will meet to-day at 5-30 p.m. (Saturday) at Dhun Mansion, Hind Mahila Samaj, Bhatwadi, to take stock of the work done by the Sewika Dal during the past few weeks, and plan the future programme of action. Those Sevikas who have taken the enrolment books of the Seva Dal should return the same at the Hind Mahila Samaj without fail.

KARACHI CONGRESS RE-ELECTIONS

On June 14.

KARACHI, June 5.

Karachi Congress circles are exercised over the District Congess Committee elections this was reflected resignations from notable persons like Acharya Gidwani, Seth Haridas Laiji. Yesterday's meeting of the Executive Committee District Congress Committee declared the elections illegal and ordered re-elections on June 14, when adequate arrangements will be made for admitting members only and allowing only khaddar-clad person to vote. It is understood that people will be seated in two blocks one for khaddar clad other for non-khaddarite members. The latter can take part discussions, but not vote. Mr. Narainbas Bechar, president, is again re-elected.

LIBERAL FEDERATION PRESIDENT.

POONA, June 5.

In connection with the forthcoming session of the Liberal Federation in Bombay three constituent bodies have voted for Mr. C. Y. Chintamani in the election of President, while Mr. J. N. Basu, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer have secured one vote each. The Presidentship will therfore have to be offered to Mr. Chintamani.—A. P.

CLANDESTINE SALE OF FOREIGN CLOTH

(From Our Correspondent.)

WADHAN CITY, June 3.

News are coming daily of secret sale of foreign cloth here and at Wadhwan Camp. The organisers have decided to begin the picketing campaign as early as possible. Sjt. Himmatlal Marthak had been to Dharangarha and Malvad to bring the force of volunteers about 10 to 15 volunteers are expected from both the places.

under:—

Disastrous Fire In Cawnpore

—:o:—

COTTON WASTE GODOWN GUTTED.

STRONG WIND FANS THE FLAMES. Several Lakhs Worth Loss Caused.

(From Our Correspondent).

CAWNPORE, June 5.

Great havoc was caused in the city by a serious fire breaking out in Collectorganj, which developed to dangerous proportions in a very short time. The fire started from the godown of Mr. Tejpal Jamnadas at about 2 p.m. and spread to several adjoining godowns, which were hurriedly vacated. The godown contained waste cotton valued at several lakhs and adjoining godowns contained kerosene oil and grain.

Fire brigade was phoned and all three Municipal engines arrived immediately. It was soon found that all the three engines could not cope with the situation and so one water hand pumping machine was applied to the Ganges canal nearby and another pumping motor was brought from Cantonment.

MORE ENGINES WANTED

All five machines have been working for five hours but the fire has not decreased. It seem that the cotton was full of o and so is acting like fuel to fire Wind is blowing fast in opposit direction, helping the fire.

The fire brigade is pumpin water from three sides an hundreds of men are throwin water from buckets to save th adjoining houses.

If the velocity of the wi does not decrease fire may not brought under control till th morning. People have vacated houses and removed their goods.

It is learnt that Lucknow Fir Brigade has been phoned to send its engine which is expected to arrive soon.

HUGE LOSS

It is estimated that damage o several lakhs has been caused which is partly covered by insurance.

The fire is causing anxiety to the whole city. The flames ar rising very high and the effect o the heat is noticeable at a distance of 150 yards.

The fire is still burning at night

NO TRUCE ON THE FRONTIER ?

—:o:—

"Frontier Gandhi's" Warning To Government

ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN TO CONFER WITH MAHATMAJI

DELHI, June 3.

"The repressive policy of the Government in the N. W. F. P. is in full swing and in spite of repeated reminders it is not implementing the Gandhi-Irwin pact and now we are seriously considering whether the time has not come to start a strong movement in the Frontier Province as an answer to Government's repressive policy," said Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the Frontier: "Gandhi" when interviewed by the Special Representative of the "Hindustan Times," this morning at Delhi Railway station.

The Khan Sahib who came here from Peshawar by the Frontier Mail left for Bardoli by the G. I P. mail. On his way he will break journey at Bhopal where the Muslim leaders are meeting to-morrow.

The Khan Sahib told "Hindustan Times" representative that he was keeping bad health because of the continuous tour in the Frontier Province that he has to do ever since his release in as much as he had not till to-day been able to see his young daughter who has been reading in Murree since his return from the jail.

"ARMY OF ONE LAKH."

Asked about the general situation in the Frontier, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan said the Government's policy was in a way proving very helpful in advancing the Red Shirt Movement.

He was glad to say that Peshawar District alone had an army of one lakh Red Shirt volunteers. Bannu, Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan had also thousands of Red Shirts in every district and people in the villages were full of enthusiasm and love for freedom. In the next fight for freedom the "Frontier Gandhi" is expected to give volunteers from his province equal to the total number, of volunteers supplied by all other provinces in the last fight.

The non-release of a number of political prisoners even after the truce was causing great uneasiness in his, province and he was in correspondence with Mahatma Gandhi on the subject, Gandhiji had written to him, deploring the delay made by the Government in the release of prisoners and had asked him to send full records of the case of the prisoners not yet released, Gandhiji had expressed the opinion that the delay was due to the vagaries of the law, which were too notorious in the Frontier Province.

Khan Sahib was taking with him judgments delivered in a number of cases, to show them to Gandhiji.

"PETTY-MINDEDNESS."

Referring to the repression in the Frontier, he gave two illustrations of Government's the "pretty-mindedness."

He said that some boys from 4 Malakand Agency, who wanted to see him, were severely beaten by the police and one of them who was seriously belaboured, was sent to Gandhiji at Simla for his inspection. Secondly, a man who lost his sheep and made a report in the local office of the Red Shirt organisation about the matter, was fined Rs. 25 by Mr. Barnes, on the charge as to the why he made a report to the Red Shirt organisation and not to the police.

The Khan Sahib laid great emphasis on the fact that their movement was absolutely based on non-violence and the propaganda carried on by the Anglo-Indian press was purely mischievious. He sounded a note of warning to the Government that if it did not change its policy of persecution of the Red Shirts, they will start a province wide agitation which will make it impossible for the Government to deal with.

Like his political Guru,—Mahatma Gandhi, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan also travels in third class.

KHADI EXHIBITION AT AHMEDNAGAR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KOPARGAON, June 5.

Khadi exhibition was opened by Swami Sahajanand Bharati, the prominent worker of Kopergaon and Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Ahmednagar District Politial Conference at 9 o'clock at the Co-operative Banks building.

Mr. Tansukhrai Mehta, the organising Secretary of the exhibition, requested the Swamijee to open the Exhibition and the Swamijee in his speech exhorted all to wear Khaddi and Swadeshi. When India is exerting it utmost throw off the foreign yoke. It must be the duty of every Indian to wear Khadi, wherein India's salvation lay.

VICEROY'S CABINET MEETING

—:o:—

SIMLA, June 5.

There was a meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council to-day. —A. P.

Entry Into Confiscated Lands At Bardoli

PROSECUTIONS WITHDRAWN

BARDOLI, June 5.

On a complaint filed by one Gandabhai Khimchand of Bajipura village, the police prosecuted under section 447 and 379 I. P. C., Jovan Purshottam of that village for alleged unauthorised entry into his field with 17 labourers to remove the standing crops.

The field was confiscated by Government on default in the payment of land revenue, and was purchased by the complainant. But the complainant put in an application last evening for withdrawal of the prosecution "in order to restore peace and good feeling between all concerened." After the conclusion of the Delhi Pact land has been transferred to two persons who will settle the dispute between the two parties.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel arriced here last evening.—A. P.

OAKES STAKES RESULT

—:o:—

LONDON, June 5.

At Epsom to-day, Oakes Stakes, run over one-and-half miles, resulted as follows:—

Brulette	1
Four Course	2
Links Tor	3.—Reuter.

D. O.—X

A Captain's Mistake

An amazing mistake marked the departure of the German flyboat D.O.X. from Praia. Shortly after departure the Captain of a steamer wirelessed that he had seen D.O.X. fall into the Atlantic. This report, flashed to the world, caused grave apprehensions, till it was learned that the D.O.X. was still flying. Apparently, the Captain, seeing the D.O.X. making a short dive, jumped to the conclusion that the flyingboat was falling headlong into the sea and sent his message before awaiting developments.—Reuter.

REACHES FERNANDO SAFELY.

(Later.)—New York—The D. O. X. has arrived safely at Fernando da Noronha.—Reuter.

SPAIN'S CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, June 5.

Madrid.—Spain will elect on June 28, the Constituent Assembly which will draw up the new Republican Constitution with the second ballot on July 5 where necessary.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

New York, June 5.

Previous Closing	8.73
To-day's opening	8.66
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing	8.55
Difference	—.15
Broach July-August	167
Broach April-May	183

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JULY

Liverpool, June 5.

Previous closing	4.61
To-day's opening	4.73
Difference	plus .12
To-day's closing	4.66
Difference	plus .05

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, June 5.

Silver Ready	s.12⅛ —.1/6
Silver Forward	s.12⅛

Unchanged.

Tone of market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, June 5.

Vaisak	42 5 0
Jeth	42 0 0 with duty.

Postpone T. U. C Session

A SUGGESSION FROM THE PUNJAB

Mr. S. D. Hasan, the General Secretary of the Central Labour Federation. Punjab and Executive Councillor of the All India Trade Union Congress has sent the following telegram to Mr. Mukundlal Sarkar, the secretary of the Provisional Reception Committee of the A.T.U.C.

"Regret cannot attend the Conference to be held on seventh June. Regarding this Unity Conference I endorse Bombay Unity Committee's communication. I equest postponement of the leventh session of the A.T.U.C.

TRADE UNION UNITY

Co-Operate With Bombay Committee

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. A. Subbarao. M. A., Secretary, B.B. & C.I. Rly. Employees' Union and Ex-Ag. General Secretary, A.I.T.U.C. to Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose. President, All-India Trade Union Congress regarding the proposed Trade Union Unity Conference at Calcutta:—

We are thankful for your circular dated 19th May, 1931, and we shall call a meeting of our Executive Committee to elect delegates to T U.C. annual session after knowing the dates from you. We regret very much that no representative of the Union is free to be in Calcutta to attend the meeting of the Executive Council on the 6th instant.

There is one think we should like to press viz. the view of our Union on the question of unity for consideration by the Executive Council. We are all working for unity in labour ranks in India and in order to accomplish it our Union has participated last month in the Unity Conference held in Bombay. It was a representative conference where all sections of Labour were present; and although the T.U.C. was not officially represented, many Unions affiliated to T.U.C. including ours were identified with the work of the Unity Conference. That Conference has appointed a Sub-Committee fully to go into the question of unity and we consider it undesirable to have another Conference for the same purpose as is proposed by you. Such duplication of endeavour is, we submit, unnecessary. The best course for the Executive of T.U.C would be to send two representatives on the Sub-Committee of the Unity Conference and we understand that the Sub-Committee has already sent you an invitation to that effect.

We hope this course of action will commend itself to the Executive Council in the best interests of labour.

COW SLAUGHTER IN MYSORE

—:o:—

Darbar Contemplating Abolition

NEW MYSORE JUDGE

MYSORE, June 5.

The Maharaja has appointed Mr. P. Mahadeviah Legal Remembrancer as a Judge of the Mysore High Court, vice Mr. Justice Rama Rao retiring shortly.

COW SLAUGHTER.

The prevention of cow slaughter and the abolition of toll gates were two subjects raised at question time in the Mysore representative Assembly to-day.

Replying, the Law Secretary said that the Committee which inquired into the prevention of cow slaughter in Mysore submitted its recommendations in December, 1929. The question of introducing suitable legislation in this connection was still under consideration.

Regarding toll gates, the Government Member said that their abolition in the State would be considered on the receipt of the report of the special committee now examining the question.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

BRITISH OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, June 5.

Tommy Armour has won British Open Golf Championship.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S WELCOME TO GERMAN STATESMEN.

LONDON, June 5.

Bruening and Curtius arrived abroad the great liner Hamburg from Cuxhaven to spend the weekend in London and Chequers, as the guests of British Government.

German Ambassador welcomed the visitors on arrival and the whole party boarded the British destroyer Winchester in the Solent to the strains of British and German national anthems.

A talking film was made on the warship's deck, after which refeshments were served in the cabin. Winchester bore them to Southampton, from where they left for London by a special train.

Messrs. Bruening and Curtius were met at the Waterloo Station by Messrs. MacDonald, Henderson and a large crowd. Historic handshaking took place when the Prime Minister greeted the visitors, who are the first statesmen officially to visit England since War.—Reuter.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ——, Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number, ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant

STOREKEEPER required to take charge of Stores in connection with a Shipping Company with dock works and fleet of steamers in Bombay. Salary Rs. 300—25—400 per month for suitable man. Experienced men only need apply giving age—previous experience and copies of testimonials which will not be returned. Applications received after the 15th June 1931 will not be considered. Apply to Box No. 970 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 3087

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on Rs. 50, 75, 100, Insurance experience preferred. Apply Post Box No. 795, Bombay.
A R 5167

WANTED—HARD WORKING SALESMEN and TRAVELLERS for Deccan. Good salary and promotion to hard working men. Apply Box No. 973, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 5171

WANTED—A CLASSIFIED experienced ADVERTISER for advertisement work for up-country. Apply with testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 967, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 3084

WANTED—SUBSCRIBERS for "Secret of Happiness" given free for the welfare of mankind. Apply to D. H. Home. Post Box No. 11416. Calcutta.
A 8

WANTED—Candidates for Sub-Engineer, Overseer and A. M. I. E. Classes, through Correspondence as well as Regular College Classes Apply for Prospectus to:—S. A. Haidar, B.Sc., Engineering (Hons.) Glasgow, Manager, Hewett, 60 Ct. Engineering College, Lucknow.
A 2703

WANTED—40 MATRICULATES for Training as Station Masters and Signallers for Railway Transportation School Chandausi. Appointments certain. Apply Prospectus with two annas stamps. PRINCIPAL, IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH INSTITUTION Agra.
A R 4326

WANTED

for INDIA EQUITABLE

Insurance Co., Ltd.

A few district agents in Karnataka, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Khandesh and special agents on special terms to work in the City and Suburbs of Bombay. The candidates must be fairly educated and well connected and must possess some knowledge of this business. Eligible candidate will be taken on encouraging monthly allowance and liberal commission.

APPLY:—

To THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY BRANCH,
Commissariat Building,
Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—CANVASSERS on fixed salary Rs. 50/- p.m. plus commission. Apply GENERAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION. LIMITED, Simla W.
A R5183

THE UNEMPLOYED ARE INVITED to refer their case for assistance to the EASTERN SERVICE AGENCY, Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, Bombay. "Prospectus free on application."
A R5187

WANTED—Experienced SECRETARY, capable independently starting organising managing allround man for Mutual Benefit Insurance, new Company Apply Box No. 977, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 5784

WANTED—MANAGER for salt works. Competent and experienced persons need only apply stating full qualifications. Salary 300—50—500. Box No. 975, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 3104

WANTED—A Capable WEAVING MASTER for the Mills. Salary according to qualifications. Apply stating age, academic qualifications and past experience, to the MANAGING AGENTS. Laxmi Narayan Cotton Mills, Limited, Dacca, (Bengal).
A 3110

WANTED—A capable SALESMAN for Sundry Lines on pay and Commission. Experienced need apply with previous testimonials to Box No. 966, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 5157

UNEMPLOYED?—Approach immediately ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, 106-110, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay, and Enquire what vacancies are on hands, which suit you, or enlist assistance in securing employments by being Registered members. Prospectus free on application.
A R5191

WANTED—AGENTS and DISTRICT AGENTS for People's Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore on very liberal terms with free Insurance. Apply PHONDGE, SANSARE & CO., Chief Agents for Deccan, 84, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R5161

WANTED—DISTRICT AGENTS for "VASHO", a time and labour saving Washing Powder and most economical. Also Stockists and Canvassers for "Paris-Powder." The Research Products Company, Alice Building, Fort, Bombay.
A R 5136

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A R 4830

AGENTS WANTED—For famous Italian and French Sera, Vaccines, and othar preparations of highest International repute, also for surgical instruments. Agents must be willing to invest money. Apply to Messrs. G. MARTIROSI & CO., Post Box 235, Madras.
A

WANTED—Experienced HINDI knowing B. Com. and B. A. B. Com. for the post of a teachers, starting salary Rs. 50/- per month in grade 50 x 3 x 3 x 3 years 3—4—3 80/- x 2 10 equal to 106. Apply with testimonials to the Proprietors, Nandlal Bhandari Vidyalaya, Khajuri Bajar, Indore.
A 3083

WANTED—An experienced, accomplished LADY TUTOR for Princesses. One having knowledge of painting, music, other fine arts and also riding preferable. Apply stating age, qualifications, particulars of experience, etc. and enclosing copies of testimonials to DEWAN, Bansda State.
A 3108

WANTED—On decent pay and liberal Commission, one CHIEF AGENT and 20 Agents (either sex) to handle our publications that sell at sight. Excellent prospects. Persons who can deposit a cash security of Rs. 200/- and Rs. 10/- respectively should alone see or write to H. N. SINGHA, Welcome Hotel, 257, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R 5185

WANTED—CHIEF AGENT for Gujrat for People's Insurance Co. Ltd., Excellent chance for an influential Gentleman. Special features of above company include strong National Directorate, low premiums, good yearly business secured for last 4 years, loans granted to Policyholders against property, etc. Apply CHAINANI & CO., Post Box 4,001, Bombay No. 7.
A 5161 A

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AUTO-EXPERT, holding certificate of Government Recognised Motor School, wants a JOB as a MECHANIC or DRIVER. Apply Box No. 976, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5182

PARSEE GENTLEMAN with 22 years' commercial experience in import-export line seeks job. Madras or Bombay. Oblige, Box No. 972, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle."
B R 3166

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TO BE LET at Tardeo Road (near Chikalwadi) flats in Dharma-Nivas and Dharma-Kuti containing one drawing room, two bed rooms, one dining room and kitchen at Reduce Rent ranging from Rs. 65 to Rs. 95. Apply DHARAMSI, Solicitor, Jehangir Building, 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or Tyabji House, Chowpatty Sea Face.
C 7000

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C R 5176

TO LET—FLATS and ROOMS in Sunny House, Apollo Bunder. Opposite the Taj. Rents moderate. Apply COURT RECEIVER, Jehangir Building, 3rd Floor, Esplanade Road.
C 5163

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CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Taj Mahal Hotel Room No. 203. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

NEW YORK COTTON SPECIALIST — Professor SHROFF, gives one sure New York closing figure. Daily correct result scheme to earn thousands monthly explained. Opposite "Pigeon-stand," Mint Road, near G. P. O.
P R 5175

AMERICAN COTTON FREE FORECASTS FREE—Public Trial To-day to anybody buying our June "Sunrise Monthly Forecasts" which also contains your thirty interesting ways of Fortune Readings for annas eight only! Our usual rates, daily one special Figures Rupees Five, Two Figures Rupees Three. Cent per cent guaranteed "Certainty" at eight o'clock Rupees Ten. Our "Sunrise Weekly Forecasts" daily two figures issued every Monday Rupee one. Professor SPENCER, near Excelsior Cinema, 15, Bastion Road.
P R5190

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

WANTED—Either a new or second hand "TABLET COMPRESSING MACHINE". The supplier may kindly communicate with full particulars to the below stated address. PT. PEAREY LALL SHUKLA, Pearey-lall Shukla Street, Cawnpore.
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NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DEBENTURE STOCK TRANSFER REGISTER and the REGISTER OF DEBENTURE STOCK-HOLDERS will be CLOSED from 17th day of June to 30th day of June, 1931, (both days inclusive) for preparation of Interest Warrants.

R. H. PARKER,
General Manager & Secretary.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1931.
3095.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 107 BALES OF COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

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COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE AND NO SAFEGUARDS

:o:

Muslim Youth Must Give Lead To Congress

In the course of his address as chairman of the Reception Committee. All-India Muslim Youth Conference held on Tuesday Mr. S. K. Nabiullah said:—

The Youth are sometimes persuaded to believe that Dominion Status is a necessary stage in the political evolution of the Country. It is a sort of half way house in our journey to complete independence. The United States of America did not pass through this half way house. None of the dominions have so far reached their goal of complete independence. We have seen the difficulty of having Dominion Status as our goal. We have then to provide for the protection of every interest. My advice to the Muslim Youth is to avoid this labyrinthine tangle of Dominion Status and stand boldly for Complete Independence and no safeguards, and thus lead the rest of the Youth in the Country and the Congress.

From Congress politics I next pass on to briefly dwell upon Congress economics. It has been a puzzle to Muslim Youth whether they should help the Congress or not in its economic programme. There is no objection to Muslim Youth taking part in the general economic reconstruction of the Country by whomsoever it is conducted without any political bias. But the difficulty arises when a particular economic programme is utilised as a weapon of offence for political ends. Then the Muslim Youth should be wary and not allow themselves to be used without knowing the nature of the ideals for which their work is exploited. Generally the Muslim Youth should participate in the prodution of Khadi and picketing of liquor shops without being dove tailed by the Congress. There is a vast field for work in this direction. Mussalmans are mostly artisans and craftsmen. They should take advantage of the political situation in the country and revive cottage industries. Their watch-word should be "Desi" as against "Bidesi". The poverty of Mussalmans has become proverbial. It is only by the weapon of Swadeshi that we can fight this scourge of poverty and unemployment and gain economic emancipation.

Let us now proceed to consider other social and economic problems that affict our Community. There is a dearth of the spirit of social service in our Community. Our young men are not imbued with the same spirit of self-sacrifice and selfless service that we find in the Youth of other Communities.

To begin with Mussalmans are fairly well represented in the vice areas of the City. Drinking habit, gambling, traffic in prohibited drugs are fairly well spread Crimes of violence are common. None of these things are connived at by Islam and we must make it a point to put them down with a firm hand. It is our duty then to reclaim our fallen brethren from these vices even resorting to picketing, if necessary.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

The centre of all our social activities should be the Mosque. Every Mosque should be well equipped with a library and a reading room to cater for our cultural needs. If the Mutawalis, Pesh Imams and Muezzins of our Mosques were a little more public spirited, much could be achieved in this direction. They could easily distribute our social work for the Mohalla amongst the Members of the Jamat attached to the Mosque. Our first need is the removal of the appalling illiteracy amongst Mussalmans. We should conduct Night Schools for spreading a knowledge of the three R's. Kamal Pasha sent the whole of Turkey to school for six months for making the Turks literate. His example could be usefully copied by us and we should not rest content until every Mussalman is made literate. A well-conducted Night School should be a valuable asset to the Mosque.

A sound mind can only dwell in a sound body. We should not neglect to improve our bodies along with our minds. Physical culture should not be neglected. A knowledge of dietetics, sanitation, and Hygiene should be spread amongst Mussalmans conducting classes if necessary for this purpose. We should revive our old Talim Khanas and Akhadas to promote health of body and strength of mind.

Another important institution which should make our people solvent and free them from the clutches of the Bania and the Marwadi is the Cooperative Credit Society. Every Mohalla should be a great boon to the petty merchants, the artisans and the labourers.

All this work must be undertaken by ourselves. None else is going to do it for us. Even the State cannot help us to any appreciable extent in this matter. We should copy the example of the Frontier Province and band ourselves into Khudai Khidmatgars for social work.

The subject of female education is no longer a debateable proposition. It has passed beyond the pale of mere discussion and has assumed the form of action. It is a settled fact that women are as much entitled to the blessings of education as men are. In the Modern Age no one, whether male or female, can undertake the responsibilities of life, or function as an efficient being, without proper education. Nowadays even life itself has become specialised; it is no longer possible just to live and let live. You have got to learn how to live.

MUSTAPHA KAMAL'S EXAMPLE.

Today Kamal Pasha is a personality who is most feared by the neighbouring States of Turkey. He is not feared because of his military victories but because he has modernised Turkey on an up-to-date basis. He has doubled the man-power of his country by merely setting the Turkish Women free. Turkish Women have come out of their seclusion and are now sharing the responsibilities and duties of their men shoulder to shoulder. Women cannot fulfil their mission in life to the fullest extent unless they are free. Divine Providence never designed them to be confined to the four walls of the house. Woman cannot fit in the Divine scheme of things without education and freedom. She cannot play the part assigned to her by nature and cannot be a true comrade of her husband if she does not come out of her pudrah.

No Community can hope to survive without a parity of numbers regarding the sexes. In a well-organised and well-balanced community the number of males and females should be about equal. If we carefully examine the census figures we will be convinced that among Mussalmans the number of males and females is anything but equal. For every thousand Muslim males there are hardly seven hundred Muslim Females. The Indian Purdah system should have killed the Muslim Community long ago. But we have survived by sheer dint of proselytisation and assimilation of non-Muslims. We are sending hundreds of our Muslim Mothers and Sisters to untimely graves by this un-Islamic Purdah system. Mortality amongst Muslim Women and Children is high. Pale, sickly and a victim of galloping consumption is the Muslim Woman of to-day behind the Purdah.

DO AWAY WITH PURDHA.

Woman is the mother of the race. She mostly moulds the character of the future generation. What can you expect of a sickly, illiterate mother? How can a woman in shackles produce a race of strong and sturdymen. Still we cling to this pernicious system. When adult franchise is introduced in the Country Mussalmans will fare worse if they do not modify the existing Purdah system and bring it in line with the Koranic injunctions.

"Have you tried 501 soap for washing Khaddar?"

"I find it makes clothes wonderfully fresh and clean!"

501 SOAP

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PICKETING IN ANDHRA

Some Suggestions To Congress

(BY PROF. N. S. RANGA.)

GUNTUR, May 31.

From a commercial point of view, picketing is rapidly becoming very successful. In Narsapur and Bhimavaram foreign cloth shops are already closed and in Palacole, most of the merchants have already sealed their foreign stocks and in Cocanada and Elore, many merchants have already come round. In Tenali and Bezwada, there are distinct signs that many merchants may very soon agree to keep away their stocks of foreign cloth.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

But there is a very real difficulty experienced in making the merchants agree to keep away their stocks of foreign cloth, since most of them are suffering from dearth of capital and are therefore in very great need of ready cash and credit. We are obliged to assure the local merchants that the Bombay Committee is prepared to pay them 70 per cent. of the price of the cloths, sealed according to our instructions without knowing what particular price will be considered whether it is the price prevailing at the time of the purchase of these clothes by the merchants or the sale price prevailing in the different places in the Andhra or in Bombay. We have no information to give any reliable assurance to the merchants; hence the delay in preventing the sale of the foreign stocks.

Another difficulty is experienced in deciding upon what cloth is to be sold, because neither the Bombay Committee nor the Congress Working Committee takes care to put its seal upon all the cloth that is saleable. Naturally the local picketers are hard put to it to decide upon the cloth that is permitted to be sold—an operation which is extremely difficult. Again there does not seem to be any proper system of direct communication between the picketing authorities in different centres and the Bombay Committee and the former are obliged to depend for their information regarding the various mills whose cloth is saleable upon the Provincial Congress Committees; again another difficult operation lastly, by simply satisfying themselves with the publication of the names of the mills authorised to sell their cloth, the Bombay Committee and the various Provincial Committees make it necessary for every picketing authority to open an Information Bureau—a wasteful and impossible affair.

HANDLOOM CLOTH.

Though in other provinces, it is not so very necessary for Congress authorities to decide whether the cloth manufactured by handloom weavers with foreign yarn mostly imported from Japan is to be permitted or not, the Andhra authorities are obliged to decide one way or the other in view of the fact that nearly one third of the cloth sold in the Andhra comes from the handloom weavers. It so happens that the cost of the yarn does not often exceed ½ of the price charged for the cloth and it naturally goes against the promptings of the heart of a picketer to prevent the sale of such cloth. This difficulty assumes special significance especially when the clothes manufactured in Uppada, Pullampettah, Salem and Madura are under consideration because the price of the yarn used in the manufacture of these highly refined and costly clothes is not even 1/3 of the price charged for them. The local picketrs are not able to decide upon any uniform policy regarding these clothes and it is very necessary that either the Bombay Committee or some other central authority should give its considered opinion. For myself, I am inclined to support the handloom weavers as far as the costly, refised cloths are concerned.

In view of the fact that Andhra is so far away from Bombay and none of the Andhras is on the Congress Working Committee, the assurances given to merchants by the picketing authorities that 70 or 80 per cent. the sale price of their foreign stocks of cloths will be paid to them by the central authority assure air of unreality. He seems as if no one in the Andhra is really in a position to say anything definitely either about the commercial side of picketing or on its technical aspect. When the police authorities grumble that picketing is becoming violent, when the merchants taint us that our volunteers go against Gandhiji's idea of peaceful picketing or when the consumers as well as the merchants abuse and beat our workers, we are not in a position to decide definitely whether we are quite right or not in the attitude we take up. So it is necessary that the central authority should send some one or depute the Desabhatka of the Andhradesh to remain in the Andhra and be ready to decide upon any controversial point, whenever it arises.

Keyserling Warns Of Mechanical Era.

PARIS—Speaking in French to an audience of 3,000 persons at the Trocadero Theatre here on March 9, Count Hermann Keyserling told the French they would have to accept the "Americanization" of the mechanical era but that it was only a passing phase.

The present epoch, the German philosopher declared, was one of rejuvenation in the history of mankind and it was necessary because mechanization was the only method by which millions could be made to thrive. But it must not be permitted to end there, he said, but must be completed by a return to cultivation of sentiment and personality.

Count Keyserling said that mechanisation, if carried too far, resulted in atrophying of the intellect. He instanced the effects of the mechanical era in the United States by the predominance of criminal organizations and by the acceptance of Al Capone.

In the present period, he said every one slaved, and if the mechanical tendencies were pushed too far, men would become nothing but sterile workers like ants or bees.

The fault in this connection he attributed to men coming to regard humanity as raw material instead of as individuals.

LENIN'S PHILOSOPHY.

Lenin's philosophy the speaker described as typical of a criminal mentality willing to sacrifice two-thirds of humanity and to ride roughshod over entire classes to attain his aims. He stressed the absurdity of supressing property, declaring this an impossibility and contrary to the fundamental situation of mankind.

He contrasted North and South Americans as diametrically opposite types of humanity, each necessary to the other to afford a proper balance. North Americans, he said, represented the rational community spirit, while South Americans were emotional and personal in the highest degree. He declared the former evidenced lack of mental concentration in their fondness for statistics, whereas the latter made everything depend on friendship and personal relations.

His conclusion, which he will develop in two subsequent lectures here, was that, with a development of technical and mechanical perfection, men must give equal attention to the development of the soul and the intelligence.

"Otherwise," he warned, "life will become so colorless and boresome as to make existence not worth while."

In closing, Count Keyserling told the French their greatness was always the result of their human sympathy and great-heartedness which was epochs as the beginning of the French Revolution and during the World War. He said they were experiencing a reaction now, but predicted that their youth would again astonish the world with some gesture of emotional generosity.

A posthumous work on "Homeric Proper and Place Names" by a distinguished classical scholar, is about to be published by Messrs. Blakie and Son. Dr. Richard John Cunliffs, the author, upon whom the honorary degree of L.I.D. was conferred by Glasgow University last year for his eminent services both to law and literature, intended this book as a supplement to his standard "Lexicon of the Homeric Dialect", but it serves also as an independent index to the epics. All the proper and place names in the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" are included, with exhaustive reference to the passages in which the names occur.

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ITS INCONVENIENCE

In these days of tennis, golf, and other out-door sports, the over-stout are at a grave disadvantage. At Dances too, the stout person cannot move with that ease and grace so fully enjoyed by those less fleshy.

And in many other ways during every day life, those suffering from Obesity, through THEIR enforced inactivity are unable to extract the full enjoyment of life. Re. 1-12-0 a bottle.

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RHEUMINE—RHEUMATIC--TABLETS

Wonderful Formula of Dr. J. Plateau of Paris, and/or

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From a formula by great Hakim Jamaspa.

Both these excellent specifics are for the ARTICULAR, MUSCULAR and INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, STIFFNESS of JOINTS, PARALYSIS ETC.

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AYURVEDIC ROSE TEA

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½lb. 5 Ans. 1 lb. Re. 1.

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No Soap ..... Price -/8/- ..... No FAT
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Nem Tooth Paste
USE
Antiseptic Shaving Stick
To whiten your Teeth and to refresh your mouth
For profuse creamy lather and smooth shave
AND ABOVE ALL TO INSURE AGAINST INFECTIONS.
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THAKURDWAR, BOMBAY NO. 9.

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BALLET OF MAN AND BEAST

—:o:—

Pen-Picture Of Spanish Bull-Fighting

"Ole, los hombres guapos de Espana!" (Three cheers for the brave sons of Spain! Elections, ocean flights, olympic games, war, nay the very crack of doom will leave a Spaniard cold once the long season of los toros (the bulls) has started. From early spring till late in autumn there are bull fights and in winter los toros form food for speculation and gossip. They are the great inexhaustible subject under universal discussion. Football fan will never allow themselves to be so completely engrossed in their favourite game as the Spaniard of every rank and age is absorbed and wrapped up life and soul in his idols, the heroes of the glittering clothes (el traje de luces) and the arrogant wearers of the "coleta" (kind of pigtail). The cafes in the Puerta del Sol and the calle de Alcala at Madrid are for ever buzzing with the hurly-burly of voices discussing and comparing the respective merits of Jose Thimgumbob and Gallito Blank. In the respectively aristocratic clubs of Cordoba and Sevilla bull-figting is the topic "par excellence" Los toros! Los hombres guapos de Espana!

LOS TOROS.

You will be surprised to hear that I think a bull fight a show of formality of etiquette bordering on the monotonous. A sacred rite, bound to very strict rules and formulae, in which everything requires the greatest circumspection and is subject to an intricate set of rules concerning etiquette and tradition, even more so than is the case in an old fashioned menuet or quadrille.

In Spain nothing ever happens in time; trains are late, your guests are late, but the "corrida" is punctual and proceeds with clock-work regularity.

The public may shout and rage as much as they like, their excitement may be boundless, they may boo or applaud, the actors in the arena preserve their dignified silence and stately manner, considering every superfluous movement or show of passion as a deficiency of style detrimental to their reputation. Stately like ministers of state, proud like beautiful women, vain like peacocks, such are the principal actors in a bull fight: the diestro (the skilful one), and the espada (the sword) or matador (the killer). Each is at the head of his own "cuadrilla", who line up at the beginning of the fight like football teams. At the head is the espada in a short jacket, richly adorned with gold embroidery and epaulettes; he wears knickers, long silk stockings, and a kind of three-cornered hat. Then come the banderillos, also gaily attired. Their function is to occupy themselves with the bull until their master, the espada, will condescend to trouble himself about the animal. The rear is formed by the picadores, dressed in cuirasses and leather. They sit on broken-down nags and carry a blunt lance with which they prod their poor crocks when the furious bull losses it on his horns. Thus writes a Contributor in the "Globe."

ENTRY OF THE ANIMAL.

At the hour fixed the band stops playing and shill trumpet fan fares blaning round the arena announce the commencement of the spectacle. The big gates are swung open and the procession of the cuadrilas solemnly stride forth into the ring. Some one mumbles a speech to the president who sits in one of the top boxes and then the cuadrillas whose turn has not come yet disappear again. A "turn" is, properly speaking, one single fight by one matadar and his troupe against one bull. There are generally six turns in one afternoon. The group left in the ring put themselves in battle array along the sides of the arena. Some five or six horses stand in front of them, each blindfolded on the side from which the bull will presently make his entrance, and all of them bearing a picador. The poor horses are to be ripped up by the bull to the edification of the public. The picador may, in the meantime, try and worry the bull with his lance. These poor horses are no fine steeds as many a Carmen translation would have us believe; they stand over a good deal a' the knee and seem to have innumerable ribs.

There is a blast on the tumpet; a little gate opens and a lively black bull bursts out into the sunlight from his dark prison. Generally of small build but brawny; a kind we do not know in this country; specially trained for fighting by the famous bull-breeders of Miura or Urcola. In the middle of the arena he stops for a moment, furiously wagging his tail. The gaily coloured group near the big gates soon attracts his attention. With lowered head, bristling and snorting he gallops to the enemy. The poor horse feels the ground trill under his shanks; he shies but is kept in check by his picador. Presently the bull pushes one of his horns in his breast and a stream of blood gulps forth. At last the bull succeeds in overthrowing him while the picador ingloriously tries to put himself into safety as quickly as his legs will carry him. The bull attacks another horse, ripping the steaming entrails out of his body. The poor animal is killed off in a most gruesome manner; a cruel sight which beggars description. Sometimes a horse survives the onslaught and the economical Spaniard will use him again in the next round. They will fill up the wound with straw and hay. The "suerte de caballos" takes about ten minutes. There is another blast on the trumpet and the picadors leave the arena with the carcases of their horses.

The second act now begins "the suerte de banderillas". This is the best part of the bull-fight for a foreigner. The actors, called banderillos, are skilful artists whose lithe movements and deft manipulation of the banderillas are a relief after the barbaric scene with the horses. A banderilla is a kind of arrow ending in a barbed hook. Etiquette will have it that two banderillas at a time are planted in the bull's withers Should a bull shirk the fight he is challenged by them. The brute is is staring dazedly, panting with exertion on account of the suerte de caballos. When he finally leaps up the banderillo plants his banderillas in his shoulders at the same time nimbly avoiding the bull's horns by quickly turning his body round behind the animal, which snortingly tosses its head in the air while the banderillo receives the applause of the appreciative public. After ten minutes the trumpets announce that the third and last act of this tragedy, the suerte dematar (the killing proper) will commence.

BALLET OF MAN AND BEAST.

Now the time for the espada has come. He throws his long gaudy cloak over the railing and nonchalantly receives his long sword. Proud like a peacock he struts about in the arena followed at a short distance by two banderillos, whose duty it is to divert the bull's attention in case their master should stumble or otherwise meet with a little accident. In ten more minutes the bull must be killed. When the matador does not succeed or when he falls short of the artistic standard he falls short of the artistic standard he is hooted at and booed, which means the loss of his reputation. With a great show of indifference he goes up to the bull, trippingly, as if he were entering a ball-room. In his left hand he carries a little stick over which he has thrown a red cloth to rouse the bull's anger. The bull now rushes at his foe, the diestro, who gracefully avoids the encounter. This is repeated several times. A nimble ballet of man and beast. He toys with the snorting bull like a circus artist with a well trained pony. The bull gets mad with rage; although the embroidered man is in reality working hard, his movements seem merely gracefully nimble, since etiquette forbids him to show any exertion. The more furious the bull, the greater the matador's coldly calculated sang-froid. At last, the animal, at its wit's end, remains standing stock still. This is the supreme moment for which the matador and the public have waited. The diestro measures the distance while they confront each other like statues. The public holds its breath. Suddenly they rush in at one another: it is impossible to tell which was first. . . . It is finished—the sword is in his shoulders up to the hilt, the espada makes a step backwards like the final curtsy in a ballet. The animal is staring helplessly for a moment till a dark stream of blood issues from its month. He rolls over in the sand in a pool of blood. The matador makes a step forward and victoriously places his hand on the bull's forehead. The public roars: "Que buena estocada (what a good thrust!), Ole los hombres guapos de Espana!" The espada now cuts off one the bull's ears and with a nonchalant air, flings it among the audience or to dona So-and-so to whom he happens to have dedicated this particular bull. The public applaud.

FAVOURITE TOUR DE FORCE.

Occasionally it will happen that the bull stands like immovability personified, almost inviting the espada to perform a favourite tour de force or rather piece of bravura. He gently raises his sword and carefully plants it on the bull's forehead. All at once he thrusts and hitting a central nerve nucleus that animal falls paralysed at his feet. This particular trick is called "descabellar" or "cutting the hair" But when the bull is afraid and avoids the fight the whole crowd of spectators start shouting: "Eltoroes una vacca" (the bull is a cow). The gallery shouts all sorts of dirty insults generally with reference to the morals of the bull's mother. When the animal refuses to fight they shout "fuego!" (fire). When the president approves, the banderillos come again, but this time the barbed hooks are provided with fireworks and squibs which explode when planted in the bull's neck. As a rule the animal gets quite wild with singeing and is ready to defend himself. A bull on fire is very dangerous for the espada, since the animal will not stand still now. When a matador does get caught on a bull's horns, his end is unspeakable. This death was met by the famous Joselito in 1920, the idol of all Spain. The whole country was in mourning for him and the King appeared at his funeral. A bullet generally makes an end to the bull's sufferings and the inglorious carcas is dragged out of the arena by mules If he was "un tore bravo" the public applaud at his exit.

BREAD AND CIRCUS.

The trumpets announce the next round after the mones sabios have strewn sand on the pools of blood "Otro caballo para salchicha barata" (another horse for cheap sausage) as the local paper generally puts it. . . .

May be a picador trampled to death, a matador tossed on the horns, six bulls and some twelve to fifteen horses killed in one afternoon. . . .

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CHEVROLET'S PROGRESS

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The eleven manufacturing and nine assembly plants in which Chevrolet automobiles are made and assembled in the United States are operating on a full schedule of five and one half days a week, W. S. Knudsen, president of the Chevrolet Motor Company, announced on May 22, according to a notice received here to-day by Mr. G. C. Seers, Managing Director of General Motors India Ltd.

A number of the factories were working both day and night shifts. Some of the plants were busier than they have been at any time since the industrial depression period started. Approximately 34,000 employees were on the payroll and it was reported that the production of cars, in response to the demand for the 1931 models, would exceed considerably the month's schedule of 85,000.

The announcement of Mr. Knudsen was in line with continuous reports from Chevrolet operations since late in 1930 when the public began remarkable increased buying of Chevrolets. The ascendancy of Chevrolet has been noted by economists through the world as one indication of the start of gradual economic recovery.

Indian Ambulance & Red Star Society

The Organising Secretary of the Indian Ambulance and Red Star Society writes:—

Many inquiries have been made from all parts of India and Burma as to the Constitution of the Indian Ambulance and Red Star Society. Such a Constitution has now been published under the title of "Memorandum of Association and Rules and Regulations of the Indian Ambulance and Red Star Society". Under the said Rules, all residents in India and Burma over the age of 18, of any nationality, of either sex, are eligible for election as members of the Society, subject to its Rules. Further, any Firm or Company or Association in India and Burma is also eligible for Membership in the name of such Firm or Company or Association.

Those who desire to join the Society as Members will be supplied with Forms of Application for Membership, and on receipt of their subscriptions, together with the Forms duly filled in, copies of the Rules and Regulations of the Society will be forwarded to them, by the Organising Secretary of the Society.

As the main object of the Society is humanitarian, I have to make this Appeal to the Indian public in the name of humanity to help this newly formed Society by gifts in cast or kind. All gifts, donations, subscriptions, etc., may be sent to the Organizing Secretary.

This Society is planned on an All-India basis, and one of its objects is to organise Branches in the Provinces, Districts, Cities, and Villages of India and Burma on a national scale, for the relief of human suffering and distress, and preventible diseases and accidents in any form, so far as the resources of the Society permit. It is in the hands of the philanthropic public to provide the resources on a national scale for the nation-wide activities of the Society.

All communications should be addressed to the Organising Secretary, Indian Ambulance and Red Star Society, Fateh Manzil, No. 1A New Queens Road, Bombay.

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"STRONG HAND" WILL NOT DO

Lord Irwin's Reply To Die-Hards

LONDON, May 16.

(By Air Mail.)

Lord and Lady Irwin were the guests of the British Indian Union at a luncheon given at the Hyde Park Hotel when the ex-Viceroy made his first considerable speech since his arrival in this country on the political and economic situation in India. While recognizing that there were many and formidable difficulties to be overcome, he declared his belief that they were not insuperable. He could not believe that all the forces which were working for a permanent and honourable understanding would be denied the reward of their endeavour in a matter so vital to the happiness and well-being of the races of the world.

Lord Reading, who was in the chair, read a telegram from the Duke of Connaught, the president, expressing his great regret that he could not be present. Lord Reading said that since the object of the Union was to promote good relations between Indians and Britons and to try to develop a better understanding and greater sympathy between them, it was a special pleasure to welcome Lord and Lady Irwin, because, whatever might be said by the critics of Lord Irwin, none could deny that His Viceroyalty had been distinguished by sincerity of purpose, by the earnestness with which he had devoted himself to the duties of his office, and by the great sympathy he had displayed toward legitimate Indian claims and aspirations. When he welcomed Lord Irwin on his arrival in Bombay rather more than five years ago he told him that he believed that for the first year and a half or so he would have a comparatively quiet time, but that he could not help thinking that the latter half of his stay in India would be a time of trouble and anxiety.

RIGHT PERSPECTIVE NEEDED.

Lord Irwin, who was received with enthusiasm, said that not so long ago India was wont to complain that she engaged an insufficient degree of attention from the Imperial Parliament. That complaint, if it was ever justified, clearly could be made no longer. Those observers were right who held that during the next few years India and Indian affairs were likely to occupy an increasingly important place in the political thought of this country. Therefore it was important that this country should inform itself, by whatever means might be open to it, what were the facts of the problem. Whatever might be our views upon India, let us never forget that great constitutional responsibilities rested upon the democracy of this country. The British democracy, when it had the facts before it, was a very sane instrument that could be relied upon to form its own judgment. It was very easy to make speeches on one side or the other of the Indian question, to paint with a broad brush with high colours—and that was a method always attractive to those possessed of an artistic temperament. (Laughter.) But such a method did not necessarily give a true picture of the whole problem. There was some danger in the stress of day-to-day incidents of allowing our perspective of events to become somewhat distorted in relation to the general current of Indian life. That would certainly be the result if they regarded the events of the last twelve months as an isolated outburst of defiance of the law. Whatever the motives, the responsibility that rested upon those who launched the movement was a very weighty one: for the law was in every political society the cement that held up the whole fabric. Therefore it was inevitable that, faced with that situation, his Government should invoke to their aid whatever weapons seemed to them necessary to counter a challenge so fundamental and direct. Here he wished to pay a tribute to the great Services of India who stood loyally to their duty through very difficult times and discharged it in a fashion that brought credit to their name and to their Service. Another tribute he would pay was to his Majesty's Government, for the loyal fashion in which they had supported them in India through those difficult months and years. A Viceroy knew no party politics: he looked to whether in difficult times he could count upon the support of his constitutional superiors in Whitehall. That during the last two years he had constantly been able to do, Lord Reading would agree with him that action of the kind to which he had referred was not a permanent remedy for the disease of which civil disobedience was the outward symptom.

THE "STRONG HAND".

He knew that there was a feeling that, if only the Government of India, or Government somewhere, had done the right thing, all the trouble might have been stopped. That view he held to be a profound delusion. Even supposing the Government of India had been able to enlist to itself the support of public opinion for a policy sufficiently ruthless in character, and extending over a period sufficiently indefinite to achieve its purpose, he had no doubt that the superficial tranquillity that would have ensued from any such policy would have been the tranquillity of sullen acquiescence rather than that of agreement and concord. The principal purpose of keeping a prosperous and willing and contented India within the Imperial society would, in his judgment, have vanished beyond recall. However sincere might be the motives of what was loosely called "strong government," that purpose could never be achieved alone by strong government. That policy must, if it was to endure, rest upon agreement.

Some of those who were most prone to favour what might be called the policy of the strong hand were exponents of an Imperial policy that appeared to him to be out of date and out of harmony with present-day facts. The big fact surely was that what might be called the possessive or proprietary conception of Empire, which did duty during the Victorian era, had passed away, to be replaced by the new ideal of Imperial relations of partnership. (Cheers.) We had grown tolerably familiar with the new idea as regards the self-governing Dominions. By what reasoning was it to be expected that India, and India alone, would be left untouched by those new and powerful movements operating in men's minds?

For those with eyes to see and ears to hear big changes were active in the East 20 or even 30 years ago. Change had been world-wide, and in the East perhaps to our eyes more dramatic than elsewhere, by reason of the quality of changelessness with which, rightly or wrongly, we had previously invested it. Therefore the development of Indian political conciousness was inevitable and natural. It was no good to deplore it; it was still less profitable to condemn it. In the field of thought, just as surely as in the field of nature, men reaped as they sowed, and all our sowing for the last half-century had been for the crop we now saw in vigorous bloom. The result, making every allowance for what had to be subtracted in India from any broad attempt at generalization, had been a constant and fermenting growth of political thought, accelerated beyond what many persons a few years ago would have deemed possible.

THE ECONOMIC MOVEMENT.

This Indian self-consciousness sought two principal outlets of expression: the economic and the political. As to the former, the had a huge population living permanently on the margin of subsistence—mainly agricultural, with several months of enforced idleness; university students being turned out many times faster than there was hope of their absorption in professional or intellectual occupations; and, as the census had shown, an immense increase of the population. These facts were at the back of the driving force of the Indian desire to do everything possible to develop Indian enterprise and Indian industry. It was the natural economic desire of self-advancement of established industry that saw the opportunity of profitable development. Of that broad purpose and policy we in this country could not, and ought not to, make any complaint.

When he discussed the matter with Mr. Gandhi he told him that provided the law was not infringed, and liberty of individuals was not denied, the Government was no less desirous than he of seeing Indian industry developed to the full limit of its capacity. But it was also made plain that this economic movement was one thing and political boycott another, and that the continuance of the latter was quite incompatible with any genuine attempt to solve these questions by mutual consultation. He was well aware that the line between an economic movement and a political boycott was necessarily a thin one, and that it was not infrequently difficult to draw legitimate methods of persuasion and improper methods of coercive pressure. The test of alleged infractions of the agreement was whether or not discrimination was still in practice against British goods as such. That he believed to have been no longer the case when he left India. He discussed the matter with Mr. Gandhi when he left Bombay, and received from him the most specific and precise assurances.

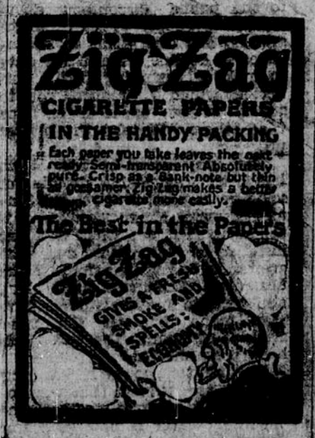
It was quite certain that, in so far as Gandhi or anyone else succeeded in mobilizing Indian opinion to prefer to buy Indian cloth to imported cloth, that would be bound to have a prejudicial effect on the trade of Lancashire. But it was not true to suggest that the so-called boycott of foreign cloth was solely or even mainly the cause of Lancashire's distress. The catastrophic slump in Indian agricultural prices, with consequent reduction of purchasing power, and the growth of Japanese competition were very important factors. As to the suggestion that this country should have asserted its constitutional power against enhancements of the Indian tariff, to the Government of India the interests of India must always come first. If the result of pressure from Great Britain in regard to the Fiscal Autonomy Convention of 10 years ago were to force the Government of India into action that they themselves did not deem to be appropriate in the interest of India, the only result would be to invest this economic movement with all the added and powerful stimulus of political Nationalist opinion it enjoyed last year. Trade lived, and could only live, on the foundation and in the soil of good will, and British trade, therefore, was concerned with such political adjustments of Great Britain's relations with India as would permit commerce to flow in its natural channels undisturbed by political upsets.

GANDHIJI AND SAFEGUARDS.

Deprecating suggestions of an antithesis between the work of the Simon Commission and the Round Table Conference, Lord Irwin said they were complementary one to another. A great deal of discussion would turn upon those constitutional adjustments which were commonly known as safeguards. Indian opinion, if he knew it at all, would be by no means unready to reach an agreement on those matters if their statesmen could satisfy them that the arrangements proposed were conceived first and last in the interests of India. When he read of fears that Mr. Gandhi, if he came to London, would ask for complete abandonment of all safeguards, he was entitled to remind them of what Mr. Gandhi formally accepted in the agreement with him in respect to safeguards as the basis of further discussion at the Round-Table Conference. He believed that if Mr. Gandhi came to London he would strain every nerve to secure an agreement on these and other matters. There were many and formidable difficulties; but great as they were, he did not believed them to be insuperable, and he knew that most of them would not diminish with the lapse of time. As he looked back and forward, and attempted to appraise developments and events together, he certainly saw cause for real anxiety, but greater cause for wisdom and courage, and no place at all for pessimistic and defeatist fears. The best of Great Britain and of India had no intention whatever of allowing the partnership which had meant so much to be likely thrown aside.

Lord Irwin added:—

"As I reflect upon the essential human character of the Indian problem, and recall the immense accomplishments of the Round-Table Conference in blinging men and women of both countries to an appreciation of their mutual hopes aspirations, and misgivings, and as I allow my mind to rest, above all, upon the desires and determination of the leaders of both countries to win their way through to a permanent and honourable understanding, I cannot bring myself to feel that all these forces for good will be denied their reward in a matter so vital to the happiness and posperity of the races of the world". (Loud cheers.)



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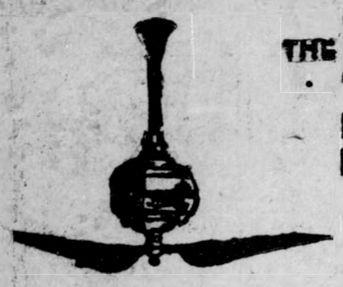

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What the People Say

SUBURBAN PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Since the recent change in timings of through trains over the B. B. and C. I. Railway, much inconvenience and delay is caused to local passengers. The Frontier Mail, now leaving Bombay, at night, is made to precede one Virar local at Borivli, thereby detaining her, daily 15 to 20 minutes or at times, half an hour on every friday, being the Mail day. Because of the convenience of these scanty mail passengers, the daily local passengers, numbering in hundreds, who are returning for their daily bread after day's hard labour have to suffer.

Will not the authorities concerned, look into this matter and arrange the timing of the Mail in such a way as not to interfere with the local trains and cause unnecessary detention and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

A VIRARIAN.

June 2.

WATER-SUPPLY IN RATNAGIRI

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I think it is about time that some one gave expression to the public discontent about the water-supply of this town; and no one else seems to be inclined to do this, I feel it my duty to make a beginning with this letter, which I request you to publish in your paper in the hope that others will take the matter up.

The population of this town has been increasing rapidly for some years past; and yet the Municipal water supply system is the same as it was when it was installed so many years ago. The grievance has been before the Municipal Committee since long and definite proposals too have been made, but on the usual grounds of finance the proposals have been shelved.

The matter, however, has now become so urgent that something must be done whatever the expense. Water is now so scarce that it is turned on in the pipes only a few minutes every day; and the amount supplied to each family is so small that it is scarcely more than enough for drinking purposes.

If the Municipality will not do its duty, the public should appeal to the Government to bring pressure to bear on it.—Yours, etc.,

F. H. LALA.

Ratnagiri, May 31.

—:o:—

PROGRESS IN BARODA?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Taking into consideration the present condition of the Gaikwadi subjects I would like to compare the regime of H. H. the Maharajah Sayaji Rao between the period of A. D. 1884 to 1931 A. D. The regime is divided into three parts: (1) 1884 to 1903, (2) 1904 to 1918 and (3) 1918 to 1931. The first Diwan, Raja Sir T. Madhav Rao carried out several reforms. At the time ther was no house-tax, no income-tax, no water-tax, no fine for non-education, no stoppage of charity functions in various directions, which facts are noteworthy. From time immemorial there is Royal Gaddi at Petlad and such other Talukas of the four provinces. Gaddi of Petlad had been called Nava Lakhi Gaddi, because Petlad Taluka needed about rupees nine lakhs as yearly income, for many years. No tax was levied by the then Diwan, while at the same time the Royal religious functions were properly and completely observed without the least deficiency. But Mr. Illiat who was tutor to the present Maharaja and was eventually appointed as Survey and Settlement Commissioner of the Baroda Raj made various cuts in the annual Varsyshan (payment as bonus) as recompense of the services rendered to the State, as well as in the amount of charitable institutions.

When Mr. Dutta, late Sir Romesh Dutta, was Minister, the Baroda State progressed remarkably.

Sir Manubhai Mehta in his ministership established the present 'Dhara Sabha' but could not make it really indepependent.

After 1903 the people are being increasingly taxed. The State income has increased, it now comes up to about 2-1/2 crores. The revenue-tax (Mahasul) was doubled and tripled of the sum recovered before within a period of 40 years.

The subject was compelled to purchase the sanad or document for the ownership of his house by paying a certain amount. A new tax as house-tax was also levied. Charitable departments were closed, the fees of High Schools and Colleges were increased and other means to achieve more income were adopted. At present if one is to take a survey of the benefits, Baroda subjects derive in proportion to the taxation, one is obliged to say that the benefits are not proportionate.—Yours, etc.

BAL.

MANDVI WARD ELECTION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have read the letter of the Hon. Secretary of Mandvi Ward District Congress Committee in your issue of to-day. I had so far refrained from rushing to the press in bringing the irregularity of the election methods employed to the knowledge of the public in the hope that the B. P. C. C. would intervene and put matters right. But now as the Mandvi Ward Secretary has thought it fit to clear his position, I shall thank you to publish the following facts:

Polling began at 8 a. m. It is true that there was a good rush of people at the booths. The electoral roll was not at all complete and the compiler of same deserves the least credit for his work. Names of many electors could not be found at all while others were so arranged as to make it impossible to find them I will point out two specific instances. My sister, Mrs. Zoobeda Ebrahim Kajiji went to the booths at 10-45 a. m. with her husband. When the officer was requested to give her her voting slip, he naturally looked for her name in 'Z'. It was not to be found there, neither was it found in 'E' or 'K'. After a great deal of trouble and after being asked to go from one officer to another, the name was found to be in 'M'. When asked why the name was put there, the honest, simple officer replied that she had written her name as "Mrs. Zoobeda Ebrahim Kajiji". Another case in point is that of my brother Amir Siraj Vasi. This could not be found either in 'A', 'S' or 'V' and was found to be in 'M' and, besides, was there as "Mrs. Amir besides was written there as "Mrs. Amir Siraj Vasi". Naturally on account of these mistakes it took time to find out the names. When it was about 11- a.m. Mr. Meherally came. He ordered the polling to be stopped at 11-40 a.m. Many of my friends who were waiting for about an hour and who had not yet received their voting slips naturally got annoyed and asked the officer the reason for closing the booths earlier by 20 minutes. His reply was 'I cannot help it. It is one of your Moslem brothers who is intervening.' At this one of the voters went up to Mr. Meherally and asked him why he had closed the polling at 11-40 a. m. He also brought to his notice that some ladies had been waiting for their slips for about an hour. He replied that the ladies could very well come in the afternoon.

With regard to the want of courtesy to ladies, everybody knows that Moslem ladies are not accustomed to mix very freely with men, especially stand in a crowd composed of men. Those poor ladies were treated just like ordinary male voters and had to stand for about 30 minutes in the crowd, to be jostled here and there, and they naturally took objection to this and many returned disgusted. The officers ought to have seen that ladies were given preferential treatment. They ought to have known that there would be a great rush and proper arrangements ought to have been made. The fact that those who withdrew from the election, remained there till the evening, was because they had to receive those who had promised to vote for them and it was out of sheer courtesy that they remained there.

The assumption that no complaint was made to the Officer is entirely false. If the Secretary thinks that due courtesy was shown to the ladies, then the least I can say is that his idea of courtesy is indeed very poor.

Had the arrangements been properly made, I am sure many more voters would have exercised their rights and would not have left the booths in disgust.—Yours, etc.,

MANSUR SIRAJ VASI.

June, 3.

JOINT ELECTORATE BUT SEPARATE POLLING.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In a given constituency the elected must voice and respect the feelings and sentiments of the electors generally. Those sentiments or feelings may be political, social or religious. The elected should be responsible to his constituency. It is therefore suicidal for a representative when he flouts the opinion of the general public. He cannot afford to do it. It must have been experienced by many that in a separate electorate, a Hindu representative is not responsible to the Muslim sentiments and feelings. In the same way the Muslim representative is as much irresponsible to the Hindu sentiments or feelings. Not only there is a mutual apathy, but there goes on a continuous antagonistic feeling between the communities. The measure of apathy and even opposition shown by a Hindu or a Muslim representative towards Muslim or Hindu sentiments or feelings and interests and not his personal qualification becomes the criterion for his success in the elections.

Now we shall have to see how far this total disregard of interests is absent in a system of joint electorate, where Muslims and Non-Muslims will be elected in one Poll, by joint votes.

It is the experience of many that even in a joint electorate voting takes place generally on communal lines. A Hindu voting for a Hindu candidate and a Muslim for a Muslim candidate except that a Hindu candidate or candidates can secure a very small percentage of votes from the Muslim voters and vice versa; but the percentage of votes secured by a Hindu candidate will be greater than that obtained by a Muslim candidate on account of the former's superior position in various matters, financial, commercial and others. The Hindu candidate very well knows that he is returned by the votes of his co-religionists rather than by the votes of Non-Hindus. So he thinks that he is primarily responsible to the Hindu rather than Non-Hindu sentiments. This degree of responsibility depends upon the percentage of votes tendered by Non-Hindu voters. Inspite of the strenuous attempts of a candidate to secure the votes of other communities when he comes to the conclusion that his candidature is supported by a negligible number of people belonging to the other communities; he feels rightly that why he should be responsible to other community. Ultimately, disregard though not total, of the interests and sentiments of the Non-Hindu, by a Hindu representative is the result. This can as well be said of a Muslim representative.

The criterion of a scheme of electorate to be satisfactory and acceptable to all will be and should be the total absence of disregard of the interests and sentiments of Muslims by a Hindu representative and vice versa. This could be achieved in the following scheme. There should be two separate polls (either on one day or on two days). At one poll a Non-Muslim candidate be elected by a joint vote of all the voters, at the next poll, a Muslim candidate be elected by a joint-vote of all the voters—Muslim and Non-Muslim. A Non-Muslim will have to approach all the Muslim votes for canvassing their votes In this case a Muslim voter cannot say that his vote is booked for a Muslim candidate. A Muslim voter has to record his vote either for A or B, both Hindu candidates. A Hindu candidate has to approach and secure Muslim votes. Otherwise he cannot afford to lose the Muslim votes. Otherwise his rival candidate will secure them. He cannot be reticent about the Muslim votes.

Another point, which is worth nothing is this that the voting on both occasions (first polling and subsequent polling) will be on party lines, and not communal lines. This will be quite clear by the following illustration Suppose if A, B, C, D, four Hindu candidates are competing for two seats and whose election is to take place on the first polling day by the joint votes of Hindus and Mahomedans and, X. Y. Z, three Muslims are competing for one reserved seat and whose election is to take place on the next day by the joint votes of Hindu and Mahomedans. on the first polling day or occasion both Hindus and Muslims will vote either for A. B. C, or D, not on communal lines but on party lines. in as much as A will try to get the support of that Muslim group of voters who are the supporters of A, in the same way B will make a common cause with Y and C with Z and so on, On the susequent or the second poll X, Y. Z, will be voted for, by Hindus and Muslims. The voting will be on party lines: A, B, C, with their Hindu voters will support X. Y. Z, respectively. So the groups will be A and X, B and Y, and C and Z.

There will be some apprehension in the minds of minority i.e. Muslims on the second polling when the Muslim candidates will seek election in as much as the Hindu voters will far exceed the Muslim voters. The former will out-vote them and they will elect a pro-Hind-Muslim candidate. To remove this apprehension the following safe-guards are suggested.

(1) Fix the percentage of the minimum average number of Muslim votes to be secured by at Muslim candidate and the candidate obtaining the highest number of votes (both Muslim Hindu), will be declared as elected.
(2) or equalise the voting strength of the Muslims with that of the Hindus so far on as the election of the Muslim candidate is concerned.

Suppose in a constituency Hindu and Muslim voters are 3 to 1, every vote a Muslim will have a treble value.

To sum up the above:—

(1) Joint election by providing separate polling on the same day or on two separate days.
(2) Reservation of seats for minority community, on the population basis.

The above scheme can be very well applied in the provinces where there is a Muslim minority. Now it depends on the Muslim majority provinces to accept the above principle and to apply the same to the minority communities in their provinces, or to accept joint electorate by agreeing to the reservation of their seats on the population basis or to suggest any other equitable scheme.—Yours, etc.

ABDULKARIM S. VAKIL,
B.A., LL.B.

Sholapur, May 31.

GUY MOTORS AND THE INDIA OFFICE.

—:o:—

Legal Action Settled.

An action against the Secretary of State for India, brought by Guy Motors, Limited, of Wolverhampton, in connection with the supply of motor chassis for the India Army and in which the plaintiffs claimed £115,219, has been settled in the King's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Rowlatt, after nine days' hearing. Plaintiffs claimed £115,219 extra costs, which they alleged to be due to the unbusinesslike way the authorities had handled the contract. The defence was that the specifications were subject to modification and alteration, and that the chassis had to be completed to their entire satisfaction. Sir John Simon, K.C., for the plaintiffs, said his clients specialised in heavy motors. They had supplied the Indian Army with four-cylinder chassis, and in 1927 contracts were entered into for the supply of the six-cylinder chassis in question. Under the contract they were to be essentially of standard pattern, and the contract provided altogether for 20 chassis, 24 chassis, 36 chassis, and 45 chassis. The contract should have been fulfilled within a few months, but so many alterations were made that the overhead charges mounted from the normal 150 or 160 per cent. of wages to between 600 and 700 per cent. Even the starting handles were altered into patent folding devices, and all the main elements received consideration and alteration until they were no longer standard pattern Guy lorries.

In his evidence Mr. S. S. Guy, chairman and managing director of the plaintiff company, said that alterations in the specification caused the delay and the expense. Practically speaking, the result was that the authorities were experimenting with forty-four vehicles at the same time, and all departments in turn got congested. As a result of the delay they lost the Australian market for a light vehicle which was partly designed before the Indian contracts were obtained. Announcing the settlement at the conclusion of the hearing, the Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.), who appeared for the Secretary of State, stated that plaintiffs were to receive £20,000 and pay their own costs. The settlement was not based on any legal ground. The authorities felt that the settlement was the proper course to take, in view of the fact that plaintiffs had spent a good deal of time, trouble and money in making the experimental armoured car a success.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt approved the settlement.—"Modern Transport."

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Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

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Bombay City And Suburbs.

—:o:—

SATURDAY, June 6.

S S Comorin with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, June 7.

Unveiling of Mahatma's portrait, compound of Sheth Hemraj Naoroji Lane, Ghatkoper, 8-30 a. m. Sjt. Nariman presiding.

DOMESTIC OCCURANCE.

DEATH.

WACHHA—Khan Bahadur Nusserwanji Rustamji Wachha Retired Jail Superintendent of Ahmedabad Central Prison, died on 19-5-31 at his residence at Surat. Deeply mourned by his wife Shrinbai and Sons Merwan, Homi, Sarosh and all relatives.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME

11-45 a.m.—Gramophone records.

6-30 p.m.—Miss Manekbai Homji's children stories (in Gujarati.)

9-20 p.m.—Miss Shanta Apte's classical and light music.

"AT HOME" TO SIR RADHAKRISHNAN

The Three Arts and Educational Reforms Circle will be at Home to Sir Sir S Radhakrishnan on the eve of his departure for Europe at "Aiwane-Rafat," Ridge Road, on Friday (12th inst) at 5-30 p.m. Non-members desirous of attending are requested to apply sharp for permission to the Hon. Secretary, 3 Arts Circle, 30, Hill Road, Bandra.

SHRI RAM SANGIT VIDYALAYA

53rd weekly musical concert will be held by Prof. Ramkrishna Patak in the Gagan Hall of the above Vidyalaya (opp. Ambewadi Girgaum) on the 6th June 1931 at 9-30 p.m. Public are cordially invited to attend.

MARWARI YUVAK SANGH

Marwari Yuvak Sangh had organised a Social Service Volunteer Corps which will help the Marwaris

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.

A conversational meeting of the members of the Bombay Youth League will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Youth League Headquarters, Mhatres Building, Chaupaty, to meet Mr. Umashanker Dixit.

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ANNIVERSARY OF GURUKULA MAHA-VIDYALAYA

The twentieth anniversary of the Gurukula Maha-Vidyalaya of this Province, now located at Shuklatirth on the Narbudda (Broach) and the Convocation for the Award of Degrees to the New Graduates (Snatakas) of the Institution will take place at Bombay, in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to-day (Saturday) and Sunday 7th inst.) from 4 to 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) every evening.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ

The second of the series of Lecture on Dasavatarams will be delivered by Sjt. Sreenivasa Iyengar in the Samaj Hall to-day (Saturday) from 4 p.m.

KAVINAND'S DISCOURSE

Under the auspices of the Malad Village Congress Committee "Kavi Nand" of the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee, will give a discourse on Swadeshi Kirtan with recitations at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday) in the Podar Estate Compound at Malad and Swami Atmanand Saraswati will deliver a public lecture on the duties of man at 7-30 a.m. next-day (Sunday) at Ram Mandir, Malad.

PROTEST AGAINST LIQUOR SHOP TRANSFER.

There will be a public meeting under the auspices of the 'F" Ward District Congress Committee at Laibaug to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the transfer of Mr. Bapuji Darabji Daruwalla's country liquor shop to the premises of Mr. Dagdu Doke near the Arthur Road Bridge. Sjt. K. F. Nariman, Abid Ali Jafarbhai, Meherally, Umashankar Dixit. S. B. Mhadeshwar and other prominent leaders will speak.

"OUR CONSTRUCTIVE WORK."

Under the auspices of Kalbadevi Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at Kumbhar Tukada, Bhuleshwar, when Sjt. Nagindas Master, Sjt. Chootubhai, B. Shah, Sjt. Dr. Kothare and Smt. Lilavati Hansoti will speak on "Our Constructive Work."

STATE'S PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

Babu Ramanand Chatterjee, the President-elect of the Indian State's People's Conference, is reaching Bombay on the 8th.

A party of leading workers of the Conference, including Mr. G. B. Trivedi, Prof. Abhyankar, etc. will go to Kalyan to receive Babuji there. Ramanandji will be brought from Kalyan to Boribundar in a local train.

Babujee will be the guest of Sheth Ramjibhoy Hansraj at the Birla House, Girgaum Back Road.

BESANT ARUNDALE LODGE T. S. VILLE PARLE

Under the auspices of the Besant-Arundale Lodge, T. S. Ville Parle, Mr. Ernest Wood will speak on "Thought Power and Its Effects" to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Tilak Chowk. The meeing is open to the public.

SERMON ON "DNANESHWARI"

Under the auspices of the Narendra Granth Sangrah, Dadar, Swami Gunatitanand Ramkrishna Mission Khar will give a sermon on "Dnaneshwari" in Marathi to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. at the premises of Dadar English School.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA, BOMBAY

The South Indian Sangeetha Sabha, Bombay. There will be a Musical entertainment by Veena Dhanam's daughter on Sunday (7th inst.) at 4 p.m. at Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga G. I. P.

INTENSIVE PICKETING FROM MONDAY

Call To Desh Sevikas

The Desh Sevika picketers (including the picketers of the Mangaldas Market group) are asked to be at Madhav Baug to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.), to take orders for starting intensive picketing from Monday (8th inst.)

"SAMARTHA MANDIR" AT JAMB.

MR. S. S. DEO IN BOMBAY TO COLLECT FUNDS.

Sjt. Shankerrao Shrikrishna Deo of Dhulia, has arrived in Bombay in connection with his work of collecting funds for "Shri Samartha Mandir," at Jamb, the birthplace of Shri Ramdas, in the dominions of H E. H. the Nizam. The Mandir is expected to be a fitting memorial of the spiritual preceptor of Shivaji, the great Maratha leader.

Mr Deo will deliver two lectures at Brahman Sabha in Girgaum one on Saturday (to-day) and the other on Sunday at 6 p.m. when Mr. K. P. Khadilkar will preside.

MURZBAN PRAISES POLICE CHIEF

Municipal Commissioner Granted Leave

At the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Friday, the Municipal Commissioner applied for leave on average pay for seven months and twenty days, combined with leave on half average pay for one year, eight months and ten days, with permission to retire at the end of the leave from July 1931 or any subsequent date on which he might be relieved. The Standing Committee granted leave and expressed their regret that the Commissioner was leaving them.

Mr. P. J. Murzban, chairman at the outset in his personal capacity congratulated Mr. G. S. Wilson, Commissioner of Police on his getting the distinction of C.S.I., in the last Honours Gazette. Mr. Murzban said: Mr. Wilson, during the short period he was with them, had won the esteem and admiration of every one by his charming manners and genial disposition.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee disassociated with what was stated by the Chairman and said he did so in his personal capacity.

S. C. V. O. JAIN BOARDING TO ALTER NAME

Sequel To Decree In Favour Of Trustees

—:o:—

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Murphy passed on Friday a decree in favour of the trustees of Shri Cutchi Visa Oswal Jain Boarding, allowing them to alter the name by prefixing the words "Shah Hirji Bhojraj and sons to the institution, in a suit filed by Messrs. Hirji Ghelabhai, Velji Lakhamsey, Nanji Hirji Bhojraj, Mulji Bharmal and Rao Saheb Raoji Sojpal, the trustees of the original trust deed against the Advocate-General with the latter's consent.

Messrs. Ratansey Hirji Bhojraj and Nanji Hirji Bhojraj, two brothers and leading members of the community, expressed their wish in November 1929, to donate to the fund of the existing institution Rs. 1,25,000 provided that (1) an alteration was made in its name, which should be maintained for all time to come without any further addition or alteration, and (2) the eldest male member out of the family of the Donors should be entitled to nominate two trustees on their behalf from among the members of their family or from among the members of the said boading, and (3) a trust of the late Sheth Hirji Bhojraj, prepared at the cost of the donors, should be installed at some prominent place.

Counsel for the plaintiffs stated that the offer of Rs. 1,25,000 was fair and therefore should not be lost to the community. Replying to the objection that other donors would also come forward with a similar request, he pointed out that though the name could not be altered, new donors might build a library or make useful addition to the institution and thereby connect their names, with such buildings.

The Advocate-General did not consent, but thinking that the offer was fair, submitted to the proposal; whereupon his Lordship passed a decree as prayed for by the plaintiffs.

Mr. K. M. Munshi appeared for the plaintiffs, while the Advocate-General appeared in person.

KARNATA SATYAGRAHA MANDAL OFFICE

Statement Of Accounts.

The following is the statement of accounts of the Kanatak Satyagraha Mandal Office, Hubli from 1-4-1930 to 30-4-1931:—

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Collections B. S. Nidhi, ornaments, etc.	19,723	12	11½
Minor collections	133	4	½
Suspense Yellapur Camp	35	0	0
K. P. C. C.	689	0	0
Total	20,581	1	0

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Office estt. rent, etc.	2,375	2	0
Honorariums to workers and prisoners	1,416	5	3
Post and telegrams	729	13	0
Stationery & Printing	1,099	6	6
Travelling: Railway, Motor, Tonga, etc.	8,863	6	9
Petty donations to Camps	194	11	9
Clothing, Uniforms, flags, etc.	1,041	2	9
Hubli Satyagraha Camp	1,444	2	2
Volunteers' Meals	1,957	2	9
Miscellaneous	508	9	1
Dead Stock	399	14	0
Suspense	435	7	3
	20,465	2	6
Cash on hand	115	14	6
Total	20,581	1	0

(Sd.) B. G. LOKARE,
Officer-in-charge.
Karnatak Satyagraha Mandal Office.

Hubli, May 24, 1931.

REVOLVER MYSTERY IN CHIRNER CASE

—:o:—

Police Constable's Evidence

GANPATI TEMPLE AS POLICE ARMOURY

At the resumed hearing of the Chirner Shooting Case on Friday before Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Sessions Judge at Thana, Parashram Abaji Savant deposed that from January 11 till August 2 he was Sub-Inspector of Panvel and was in charge of the Panvel Police Station. Witness deposed that his duties included keeping a watch on the activities of the Congressmen engaged in the civil disobedience movement. He used to receive reports from his subordinates Constable Tavde and Shelar and forward to his superiors translations of their reports. The report dated July 23 was based on the information that he received from Constable Tavde. It contained the names of Congress volunteers.

The Court disallowed the report to be put in as an exhibit on the ground that it had no bearing on the present case.

The defence pleaders did not cross-examine the witness.

REVOLVER IN JUNGLE.

Rajaram Jadhav Shedge a police constable of Thana deposed that he had been to Panvel on September 30 with a party of 50 constables From Panvel they went to Chirner on October 3. After some days when the witness had been to the jungle to collect dry wood for fuel he found a revolver lying on the hill. It was at about 5 p.m. The revolver was put in a leather case At a distance of about three paces they found some cartridges lying about. Witness sent his companion to the Inspector of Police to inform him of the matter and to arrange about the Panchnama. He came back with Shankar Bal Savant the Inspector and the panchas and the panchnama was drawn. The number of catridges found on that day was 18.

SEARCH FOR CARTRIDGES.

Witness was told by the Inspector that seven cartridges were still missing and he would have again to go and search for them. Accordingly the witness went to the jungle on the next day and found the remaining seven cartridges. On the next day. The Inspector had left for Panvel. So witness sent Sikandar Khan to Panvel to inform him.

TEMPLE UNDER POLICE WATCH.

Cross-examined by Mr. Karandikar witness said that he had been to the forest to collect wood even before the day on which he found the revolver. His pay was Rs. 20 a month and he was in the service for five years. He did not remember who of his companions was with him when he went to jungle on the previous occasion.

Replying to Mr. Rege witness said that he used to go to jungle for collecting wood once in eight days. They used to go by turns. The police were on guard duty at Chirner. There was guard on the Ganpati's temple also.

Why were you guarding the temple? Because we used to keep our arms there.

Were the arrested persons also detained there?—Yes.

Did you see them ever handcuffed or tied to pillars? —I do not remember.

Can you tell me at what place you were on Ooctober 12?—No I I cannot.

Replying to further questions witness admitted that he had been to the jungle twice or thrice before the day on which he found the revolver. He was not asked by any body to go there for that purpose. He went merly to collect wood.

NOT LOADED.

In what condition did you find the revolver? Did it look as if somebody had thrown it or was it properly placed on the shop?—It looked that somebody had thrown it there.

Was it loaded or not? I did not touch the revolver. The Inspector examined it on his arrival there and it was found that it was not loaded.

Witness was further cross-examined by Mr. Damle and the court rose for the day.

Student Wins Sule Memorial Prize

The Honorary Secretary, Prabrakar Sule Memorial Fund Trust writes the following, dated 6th inst:—

Mr. Govindrao S. Nagardeolekar, pupil of Professor Manikrao of Baroda and a student of the Engineering College Hindu University, Benares, has been awarded the Prabhakar Sule Memorial prize for the year 1930. In 1930, Mr. Nagardeolekar was attacked to the personal staff of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association, India, on the occasion of the last Kumbha Mela fair at Allahabad. On the 27th January 1930 the Bairagis who had assembled in the Mela in thousand attacked the Scouts camp, and the inmates in the camp (including girl guides and lady volunteers and little cubs working as messengers) were in imminent danger. The Bairagis who were armed with crude weapons delivered repeated attacks on the campers, and it was the prize-winner who laid scores of them low, single-handed.

"WOLSELEY CARS."

With reference to our (Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency, Ltd.) announcement that we will carry on the business of Wolseley distributors in the name of a Company to be called the

"METROPOLITAN MOTORS LTD."

We have to state that the name of the Company has been changed to

"THE NEW ERA MOTORS LIMITED."

SANDHURST BRIDGE, CHAUPATI, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PRABHAT PHERIES

Great Procession On Wednesday

A meeting of prominent workers of various Prabhat Pheries of Bombay was held at the Congress House on Friday evening to have an informal talk with Mr. K. F. Nariman, the President of the Prabhat Pheries Sangh.

At the outset, Mr. S. K. Patil explained to the meeting the future activities of the Prabhat Pheries in Bombay. On Wednesday next all Prabhat Pheries in Bombay would muster strong on the Chowpatty sands at 6 a.m. and from there start in a procession led by Mr. K. Nariman. The procession would pass by Laburnum Road (Gamdevi) where it would halt in front of Mani Bhuwan (Mahatmaji's residence) to have Mahatmaji's *Darshan*.

DISCIPLINE WANTED.

Dr. Hardikar who was present at the meeting addressed a few words, particularly laying emphasis on discipline and organisation.

Mr. Abid Ali congratulated the Prabhat Pheries.

Mr. K. F. Nariman explained Mahatmaji's views about the Prabhat Pheries activities. He drew attention to the article in "Young India." He hoped the Prabhat Pheries in Bombay would justify their existence by fulfilling the expectations which were entertained about them.

PRABHAT PHERI.

Under the auspices of Kalbadevi Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal, a Prabhat Pheri has been started. Those who wish to join it, should send their names to the Secretary at Chhotu Bhuvan, Kalbadevi.

"A QUERY"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In the "What People Say" columns of the issue of 12-5-31 of the "Bombay Chronicle", Mr. Amaresh C. Banerjee inquires under the heading "Queries", about firms manufacturing playing cards in India. I beg to say in reply that Chitra Shala Press, Poona and Ravivarma Press, Ghatkopar are two such firms as far as my knowledge goes. I know not if there are any others. Nor do I suggest that the said firms prepare cent. per cent Swadeshi playing cards. I fear the paper used for them is not Swadeshi.

As regards needles, pins, paperclips, all these to my knowledge are imported.—Yours, etc.

V. V. SATHE.

COLOUR BAN IN EDINBURGH

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I shall be very much obliged if you will kindly publish in your paper following facts regarding the Colour Ban in Edinburgh.

"It will be recalled that in 1927 all the cafes, restaurants, and dance halls, imposed Colour Ban, but after representations being made to various authorities a compromise was reached, and soon after the ban was raised. Again this year two Cafes in Edinburgh have renewed Colour Ban. These two cafes (Strand Cafe and Cafe Teria) refuse to admit Coloured Students as a whole without any reasons, whatsoever. Edinburgh Indian Association approached the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and the Students' Representative Council of Edinburgh University, but so far no action has been taken by them and the Colour Ban still continues. I want to appeal to my countrymen through your paper to take some step in the matter so that this National insult may not occur again and that Indian students coming over here enjoy equal privilege like all the other Nationalities in the country. I especially appeal to all the parties in the Legislative Assembly to bring pressure on the India Government so that representations be made by the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India here to take necessary steps in the matter. At this moment of political struggle in India, such feeling of Colour will do a great deal of harm and embitter the feeling between the British and Indians, and sooner the British Nation realises this the better it is for its National development and better for the whole British Empire."—Yours, truly,

B. D. CHOWDHURY.
Hon. Secretary,
Edinburgh Indian Association.
11 George Square,
Edinburgh, May 15.

RLY. CHAIN PULLER HUNGER-STRIKING.

CONDITION VERY SERIOUS.

MADRAS, June 5.

Report comes from Vizagapatam that Swampudi Sri Harirao Kovvur who was sentenced in a number of railway chain pulling cases to a period of 3 years, now in Vizag jail is on hunger strike, which he commenced on May 11.

It is said that this hunger-strike is due to noncomplaince of authorities with certain requests of his. His condition is causing grave anxiety. For some days he was artificially fed, but last few days even that has been given up.

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Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will deliver a public lecture in English on "Universal Religion" at the Batliboi's Accountancy Institute Hall, Navsari Building, Hornby, Road, on Saturday the 6th instant (to-day) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will also conduct another public class at the Sheth Anandilal Poddar High School, Santacruz, on Bhagwat at 8-30 a.m. on Sunday the 7th instant (to-morrow).

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1931.

BOYCOTT MUST BE THOROUGH

The exact position of the boycott of foreign cloth now is not quite so clear as it should be. While Mr. Benn tries, to make out in his answers to questions in the Commons that things are steadily if slowing improving—from the British point of view—Lancashire interests seem to refuse to accept that view and continue to feel sore over the boycott. The latest report from Manchester by Mr. Frederick W. Tattersall states that even under the truce "shippers here possess indisputable evidence that since the economic boycott was substituted for a political boycott trade has gone worse." The report proceeds to state: "Advices from India do not improve. A certain amount of business is being done from day to day in light fabrics and fancies chiefly for Karachi and Bombay. But sales of weight are few and far between." Commercial reports from various parts of India also show that the boycott of foreign cloth continues to be at least as effective as it was. Never-the-less it is essential for Congress Committees all over the country to be extremely vigilant to prevent any kind of laxity in their boycott measures, especially to see that not a fresh bale of foreign cloth is allowed to be imported without a protest. The slightest laxity at the psychological time may lead to the undoing of the labour of one whole year and of the sacrifices of thousands. The boycott position now may well be likened to a nearly completed dam against a rushing stream. The slightest breach in the dam might make short work of it in a few hours. There are any number of persons on the other side and also some amongst ourselves, eagerly waiting for every opportunity to baffle the boycotters. They should be given no chance whatsoever till the Swaraj Government raises a high enough tariff wall against foreign cloth.

As regards specific measures for enforcing the boycott, it is encouraging to note that attempts continue to be made to persuade dealers in foreign cloth to put away their stocks under Congress seal and to picket the shops of those who decline to do so. We feel, however, that picketing needs to be intensified in many places and carried on in a systematic and not haphazard manner. Where women volunteers are not available in requisite members, tried and reliable men volunteers may well be utilised. What is the use of picketing only a few of the foreign cloth shops in a town? That only increases the business of the other shops. It is also little use picketing during only a few of the business hours. Foreign cloth will then be easily sold during the other hours. Make-believe propaganda is often worse than useless, since it lulls many persons into the complacent belief that things are all right when they are anything but right. We are glad to learn that the scheme for buying up and re-exporting foreign cloth is nearing completion, and that the details of the scheme will be fully worked out by a special committee appointed for the purpose in consultation with Mahatma Gandhi, the originator of the scheme, who will be here on Tuesday for the Congress Working Committee's meeting.

We cannot imagine a more important subject for the consideration of the Working Committee than the full and detailed organisation of the boycott propaganda. We earnestly hope the Committee will not pass over the subject, or content itself with asking the subordinate provincial Congress Committees to take necessary steps in the matter of giving effect to the Karachi resolution on the boycott. The Provincial Committees may do likewise and pass on the Working Committee's resolution to the District Committees "for information and necessary action". And the District Committees may not command enough resources to design and carry out half as intelligent and effective propaganda as could have been designed by a central organisation like the Working Committee. The Committee may well entrust one of its members with the charge of the boycott propaganda and with ample funds for the purpose. In this as in many other matters details are the very life of propaganda. It is not to be supposed that for effective propaganda one leaflet is as good as another or that any and every kind of pamphlets or posters or songs or slogans will do. The very best leaflets, the very best pictures, the very best of songs and other things necessary should be utilised in a campaign of national importance. And such ideal materials are best designed by some well-equipped central organisation. The boycott has no doubt been a great success so far, but it needs to be a much greater success to yield the desired effect. And to be completely effective it should be thorough in all its details.

MUSLIMS NOT ON SALE

—:o:—

That the "tone" of his interview went contrary to explicit instructions, was the cabled grievance of Mr. E. S. Villiers in trying to explain away the machiavellian intent so clear in the political declaration published as from him by the "Daily Express". The Madras Branch of the European Association put forward the plea that the opinion of their All-India President might have been misrepresented, but the full text of the interview confirms the speculation of Mr. Villiers, that as a last resort Europeans in this country may rally the Mussalmans and fight the truculent Hindus in a three-months' campaign, crushing the "rebellion" and restoring India to the proud prestige of eternally hanging as the brightest jewel of the British Crown.

We are amazed at the impudent chicanery of the scheme which has not, so far, been officially disowned by the European Association in India. Usually the opinion expressed by an individual in an interview carries its own inevitable "tone", but Mr. Villiers, conscious of having disclosed the political dreams of boxwallahs, is clumsily attempting to write it off as a performance that jarred merely because of the wrong tone distinguishing the delivery. It is nothing of the kind. It is based on the blatant and insolent presumption that the innate patriotism of the Mussalmans is so mercenary and insincere that it can be exploited for the preservation of vested interests. Let the Muslims ponder if they have given cause for the faith animating enemies of Indian freedom that the community can be easily stirred into fratricidal strife with the aid of alien arms for destroying nationalism in India, and exposing the Motherland to the endless shame of foreign domination. That the idea is not born of the freakish imagination of an individual is clear from corroborative theories aired by experts in the British Press, Mr. Lupton writing in the "Manchester Guardian" toys with the notion that the boycott of foreign cloth can be circumvented by a trick of communal disruption in the sphere of Indian trade. Mr. Lupton is a masterly thinker capable of reducing a great problem to commercial terms. With a shrewdness worthy of a director of the Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., (the Mond Combine now so active in India) Mr. Lupton had once solved our national difficulties with the panacea that this country should be restored to sleepy contentment by the increased use of modern manure! Grow two blades where one grew before—there are fertilisers to buy—and India must subside into a land of golden harvests, the people eating their fill to the tune of "Rule Britannia", and England, of course, exporting migratory lads and products for the enrichment of India. There are not a few Britishers who in their overweening hypocrisy still exhibit sentimental concern for India while pursuing the economic ruin initiated by the East India Company. But we ask in all reason, why Mr. Lupton should develop his project of defeating the boycott by selecting the four big sea-ports of India and diverting the agencies of dealers into the hands of Muslim traders. If it is to threaten the Hindus, it is useless; if it is to buy over the Muslims, it is nothing short of a provocative insult advertising the imagined disloyalty of Muslims to the cause of Brotherhood and Liberty. Britishers who flaunt a mess of pottage before Muslims at this time betray a staggering aberration of the mind which can be believed only on the presumption of moral lunacy, and we appeal to their honour to divest themselves of these arts of bedlamising patronage in the hope of winning authority over a long suffering people.

The trick cannot be done. If boycott and Khaddar progress, the Muslim weaver is benefited by the rehabilitation of an ancient cottage industry in an impoverished class. Even by the measure of commercial calculation the Muslims stand to gain by the scaling down of livelihood to the basis of frugal existence and economic exertion suited to the needs of an exhausted land. To think of combating boycott by favouring Muslim dealers and encouraging artificial credit for their sake, is to build on egregious suppositions. But the Villiers-Lupton School wish to have a last experiment at subduing India through the treachery of the Muslims. The bait is far too transparent for the contemplated capture. If there is a grain of goodwill and straightforwardness among Europeans, it is up to the European Association to condemn the authentic exposition of their champion and furnish an over-due apology to the Muslims for the wicked thesis that they can be seduced into predatory companionship with British capitalists in the hope of perpetuating political slavery in India.

BURMA'S WOES.

We will not be surprised to learn that the people of Burma deeply resent Sir John Simon's reference to the "blessings" conferred upon their country by "British enterprise and leadership". He gave his countrymen many of whom are exploiting the economic resources of Burma this certificate in an oration at the Burma Dinner in London on Thursday. At this annual function ex-satraps, ex-civilians and Britishers who have returned 'home' after a prosperous commercial career in Burma praise the good work they have all put in for the children of the soil and the Mutual Adoration Society disperses in happy content. But in view of the distressing conditions now prevailing in Burma where the acute economic discontent has broken out in violence and murderous assault, it was tactless on the part of Sir John Simon to strike the note of British jubilation over British achievements. Another guest at the dinner could not evidently stomach the wholesale adulation of British "leadership." Mr. Prior of the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation rightly ascribed the present unrest in Burma to economic causes and significantly remarked that "recent events had given rude shocks to his previous advocacy of separation." But the Government of Sir Charles Innes still remain without receiving such rude shocks. They ignore the proferred co-operation of the Burmese leaders in the work of pacification and are still inclined to have faith in the efficacy of military operations in dealing with the violent demonstrations prompted by acute economic distess.

Trifles

—:o:—

Earl Peel complains that the figure of Gandhiji has been unduly exalted ever since the Delhi Agreement. I would advise his Lordship to put himself in touch with Mr. Winston Churchill who is running Gandhi Publicity Bureau in England!

• • • •

"We Irishmen have a faculty for seeing through humbugs. We are not fooled as India is fooled by Gandhi" says Sir Michael O'Dwyer. But the ex-Satrap of Punjab cannot humbug India in the role of "We Irishmen." Was he not recently disowned by his own countrymen for his exploits at Amritsar? Was not his subscription to an Irish Sports Club returned to him on the ground that he had not played the game in India?

• • • •

After his ill-fated constitutional expedition to India, Sir John Simon was having a sort of rest cure in the bracing atmosphere of Spen Valley. But suddenly he seems to have contracted a fit of "Burma-Mania." Speaking at the annual Burma dinner Sir John Simon is reported to have said: "I do not know the boundary of the British Empire where Englishmen may say with more confidence that here is a place where British enterprise and leadership have brought blessing to the land." And the credential for this authoritative statement is his brief visit to Burma when he surveyed the country from a saloon car.

• • • • •

Sir John evidently does not know much of Indian history to remember that Burma formed a part and parcel of "Greater India," long before the advent of the British. As for British enterprise, the cost of the Burmese wars was added to the national debt of India. India had to pay the bills to open up the field of "British enterprise."

• • • •

News from Burma is disquieting and the official summary of the situation reads more like the "Weekly appreciations" of the Government of India during the civil disobedience movement. What appeared to be a local rising of discontented agriculturists seems to have spread to a vast area. If we but add the casualties of the rebels doled out by the Associated Press, it will amount to four figures. There is more in it than what meets the eye. The "Rangoon Gazette" warns that "if the policy of drift is persisted in, there is every likelihood of Burma separating not only from India but also from the British Empire."

• • • • •

An Associated Press telegram from Rangoon says that 98 Burmese Associations, including 45 women's organisations, have been declared unlawful under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The message does not give reason for the ban. Are they suspected of abetting the rebels? Or is it only the constitutional method of Sir Charles Innes to create opinion in favour of his pet scheme of separation?

THE FEDERAL STRUCTURE.

—:o:—

A SERIES OF ANOMALIES.

(By G. R. Abhyanker.)
II*

There is a series of anomalies which are present in the proposed federation scheme which fill the mind with disappointment and despair and unless they are removed the scheme would never be acceptable. The first anomaly is about the so-called sacrifice on the part of the Princes. The Prime Minister indulged in fulsome adulation of the Prince for their heroic action in joining the federation. As a matter of fact there is neither heroism nor the slightest sacrifice on the part of the Princes in accepting the present federal proposals. The Princes were from the beginning afraid of the future democracy. They thought that by joining the democracy under a unitary form of Government the repurcussions of such an association on them would be highly dangerous to the maintenance of their autocratic power. If the Government had remained unitary and not federal as it is at present proposed, the paramount power would have remained undivided and the result of it would have been that a responsible executive of a unitary Government would have so seriously influenced the autocratic States and would have made such inroads upon the so-called sovereignty of the Indian rulers that they would have been very soon required to fall in line with the British Indian administration. It was to avoid this result that the design to divide paramountcy into two parts was conceived and acted upon. Short of the power of paramountcy over the Indian States, such a mutilated federation has no fears for the Indian rulers. The federal Government cannot interfere into their internal affairs. Up till now so far as common matters are concerned the Indian Princes have no power either to influence the Legislature or to shape and control the policies relating to matters of common concern. By joining the federation the Princes have gained this valuable right. They have not lost anything. To talk of sacrifice on their part is sheer camouflage. The Princes would never join a federation in which paramount power would ultimately vest. Divested of this power federation was welcome to them as it secured to them advantages which they never possessed. And yet, strangely enough, we find the ridiculous talk of sacrifice on the part of the Princes. The sooner there is disillusionment on this point, the better it would be for all parties concerned.

NO SACRIFICE.

The second anomaly is that the Princes stated that they would join a federation only if responsibility was introduced in the centre. Innocent people were amazed at this assertion of the Princes. That thoroughly autocratic in their own rule in their own States, and deadly opposed to the idea of introducing responsible Government in their States, the Princes should insist upon a responsible central Government was a position extremely difficult for outsiders to comprehend. The test which would have explained this phenomenon lay in the fact whether the Princes would have accepted responsible federal Government exercising powers of paramountcy over the States. The Princes would have at once raised a cry about their treaty rights being in danger and would have protested on the ground that their internal soverignty would be destroyed. But when the Princes were assured that the federation was to be divested of the authority of superintendence, direction and control over the States so far as internal affairs were concerned, what was there for the Princes to be afraid of in a central responsible Government As the Princes have been maintaining that the representation of the States on the federal houses should be through their nominees and as they claimed a share in the cabinet of the future and as these demands were conceded by the other members of the federal structural committee the Princes scored an unprecedented victory by joining such a federation. Through their nominees they were sure of certain places in the Executive. Besides, as they declined to hand over administratoin of federal subjects to the federal Executive they had nothing to lose by such an arrangement so far as the States were concerned. They got their power of influencing the federal Executive dealing with the administration of federal subject so far as British India was concerned. With their nominees they were certain of the support of the federal Houses. With their influence and vast patronage they would virtually command a majority and the possibility of defeat and of being turned out of power would be too remote. By insisting upon responsible central Government the Princes got a share in the Executive. They got a powerful voice in the administration of federal subjects in British India. The administration of federal subjects within the limits of the States did not come within the purview of the federal Executive. And with their nominees in the two Houses their position in the cabinet would be forever strengthened. We can therefore, clearly see the motive of the Princes in insisting upon a responsible central Government in the federation. If they had not done so they would have been looked upon as gullible creatures If they claimed a share in the federal Executive they ought to have been told point-blank that unless they consented to hand over the administration of federal subjects within the limits of the States they would never be allowed a share in the Executive.

GROTESQUE POSITION.

The third anomaly is about responsible Government. So long as the Princes insisted upon their nominees representing the States responsible Executive would be merely a farce and the talk of responsible central Government in the mouth of these Princes was insincere. The whole position in this respect is simply grotesque. British Indians have to tell these Princes very frankly that if they are anxious for a share in the federal Executive they must consent to hand over administration of federal subjects within their States to the federal Executive. The Princes also should be gently informed that responsible self-government would never function with their nominees in the federal Houses. The Princes would dominate the federal Executive and this is bound to be most disastrous. This is a grave anomaly deserving serious consideration at the hands of British Indian people.

The fourth anomaly is about central subjects. These subjects relate only to British India and not to the States. The federal Executive has to deal with these subjects. And the State representatives in the federal Executive will have the occasion to meddle with these affairs of British India. The Princes have been extremely punctilious to see that British Indians have not the slightest chance of meddling with their own affairs. Why should the Princes or their nominees aspire to meddle with affairs in British India by occupying seat in the federal cabinet? It is absolutely necessary that the State members of the cabinet should have no voice when central subjects are discussed by the cabinet. Similarly the State nominees in both the Legislatures should not take part in the voting or debate on all occasions whenever a motion of censure is being discussed relating to central subjects. No safeguards have as yet been suggested to prevent State members of the cabinet from interfering with central subjects coming before the Executive. This anomaly, therefore, is equally grave and deserves to be removed at once.

DIVISION OF PARAMOUNTCY.

The fifth anomaly is about concurrent paramount powers in India. Indian India would be under the paramount authority of a Viceroy and an irresponsible bureaucracy. British India would be under the paramount authority of a Governor-General assisted by ministers responsible to the Legislature. In the general working of the administration there would be so many occasions of conflict and pin-pricking that the situation would become intolerable at no distant date. Besides a Viceroy responsible for the protection of the Indian rulers would bring insuperable difficulties in the Indianisation of the army and in handing over the control of the same to the future federal Government. It is a pity that the dangers of the division of paramountcy are not clearly appreciated in British India. And we are afraid that the hope of a full-fledged Dominion with responsible Government would be shattered on this rock of divided paramountcy. This is an anomaly which threatens the realisation of the ideal of Swaraj.

The sixth anomaly is about the motives of the Indian Princes. While the Princes are talking of

(Continued on page 15.)

*The first article appeared on 4th instant.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Ex-King Hussein.

No family did better out of the war than that of Sherif Hussein of Mecca. He and two of his sons got three out of the half-a-dozen States that rose on the ruins of the Ottoman Empire. He has now died in exile. "Hussein," we are told, "co-operated brilliantly with the Allies against the Turks in the Great War. In 1916, he proclaimed at Mecca the Independence of Arabia. Hussein abdicated in 1924 when faced with the bid for power by Ibn Saud, the Sultan of the Nejd, who was proclaimed the King of the Hedjaz in 1926." This epitomises the relevant facts regarding his life. To dilate or comment upon its true significance is idle and unnecessary. "Nil Nisi Bonum."

Reply To Repression.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, who, as a worthy follower of Mahatma Gandhi, is popularly known as 'Frontier Gandhi," is reported to have said in a Press interview that a compensating feature of Government's continued repression in the Frontier Province is the continued influx of fresh recruits to the "Red Shirts' Army," that is to say, to his volunteer organisation known as Khudai Khidmatgars. He says that the Peshawar District alone has now an 'army' of one lakh. Nay, in the next fight for freedom, he is said to be prepared to give from his province volunteers equal to the total number of volunteers from all other provinces in the last struggle. Just at present the Khan Saheb is on his way to see Gandhiji with regard to the many unreleased civil disobedience prisoners.

"Economy Campaign."

According to a report in our Anglo-Indian contemporary, the Punjab and Delhi Governments are hotly pursuing "the economy campaign." Transfers generally and long distance transfers in particular are to be avoided as far as possible, and officiating promotions are to be suspended. So are probationary appointments. Furthermore, vacancies caused by retirements or other reasons during the year will probably not be filled in. The resulting economies, it is strongly hoped, will amount to over ten lakhs in the Punjab and about a lakh in Delhi. This is magnificent indeed. But what about following the example of the Dominion of Australia? At least the over-paid "Security Services" call for a reduction of more than 20 per cent. in salaries.

Study Of Vernaculars.

We note from the report of the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference, held at Ratnagiri in April last, that the subject most hotly debated at the Conference was the new draft Matriculation curriculum proposed by the Academic Council of the Bombay University. Serious objection was rightly taken by the Conference to the renewed attempt of the Council to make it compulsory for every Matriculation candidate to study a classical language, regardless of his aptitude and requirements of his later professional studies. Such compulsion obtained several years ago, but very recently after much agitation it became possible for a Matriculation student to offer an Indian vernacular in lieu of a classical language. We learn that the Conference has unanimously resolved to retain the present position. That position is itself a doubtful compromise, though better than the new draft scheme. It is absurd to make the student's mother-tongue or vernacular only an optional subject. It must be, as everywhere else in the world, compulsory and not replaceable at his option even by a classical language. We are glad to learn that the Calcutta University proposes to make the classical language only an optional subject at the Matriculation. We trust the Bombay educationists will keep up vigorous agitation to make the study of the vernaculars compulsory.

MR. HENDERSON ON HORRORS OF NEXT WAR.

Shows Way To Bring About Consolidation Of World Peace.

DUTY OF NATIONS' DELEGATES TO NEXT YEAR'S CONFERENCE TO SPEAK OUT.

Futility Of Increased Armaments: Worldwide Organisation For Peace Urged.

LONDON, June 4.

Rugby.—The Foreign Secretary Mr. Henderson, delivering the Burge Memorial lecture in London, tonight, on "Consolidating World Peace," declared that in respect of every forward policy in the last twelve years, public opinion of Nations had always been ahead of what Governments were prepared to do. As it had been with moral disarmament, so he was convinced it would be with physical disarmament as well. Peoples were ready for all, and more than all that the Government would give. Whatever might be true of Governments, peoples at least were convinced that it was not by competing in armaments that peace could be assured. They had begun to seize the fundamental truth that no Nation could live by itself alone. They were ready to be led by their statesmen to a new world from which warfare had been eliminated. His only fear was that peoples would not understand the chance which the next year's disarmament conference presented them and they would not make their Governments understand that their delegations to the Conference could not be too bold or go too far. "My own fear is that Nations will not show the Governments in time that they can count support for all reductions however drastic to which the Conference may agree."

Earlier in the lecture Mr. Henderson had pointed out that for centuries statesmen and peoples had thought only of peace negatively as interludes in the conflict of Nations. They had now to be impressed with the conception that peace was a great constructive ideal which must be diligently pursued.

World must be organised for peace, as it had been organised for war, and peace-makers must direct forces of public opinion towards a deliberately planned and carefully concerted effort if the awful calamity of another world tragedy fought under still more terrible conditions than the last, was to be averted.

Mr. Henderson referred to the strengthening of the general authority and prestige of the League of Nations and declared that the day was near, if it had not already come, when it should be unthinkable that a Nation should refuse to submit its quarrels either to the League Council or the Permanent Court. The essence of that change lay not in the increase of authority which the League could (?) exercise but rather in the change of spirit which the Governments now showed. It was a development of community sense among the Nations of the world. What was astonishing in connection with the attempt on the part of Nations to justify their military preparations and alliance as measures of self-defence was the failure to appreciate the risk inseparable from large armaments. Experience suggested that world peace could no longer be guaranteed by armaments and that modern warfare could no longer be localised. Terrible as the last war had been, any further war must be infinitely worse.

"Make no mistake that unless by successive, and it may be, by gradual stages, we can bring about disarmament of the world, innocent people will then be victims of the deadly attack from air." He was certain that peoples everywhere were longing for disarmament and if the next year's conference and succeeded there would go up from them a sigh of relief and thanksgiving and increase the confidence and safety, and would do more than any other single factor to end the present world economic crisis.—B.O.W.

DELHI 'CONSPIRACY' CASE.

Deadlock Over Counsel's Fees.

HEARING ADJOURNED

NEW DELHI, June 5.

As anticipated yesterday the accused in the Delhi Conspiracy case as also some of their counsel did not attend the Court. The hearing of the case has been adjourned to the 10th instant.

Mr. S. N. Bose, counsel for the accused Kapurchand Jain was present, and he told the Associated Press that he had submitted to the tribunal that his client would not attend the court if the other accused took up that attitude. If, however, force was used to bring the accused to the Court he would have no other alternative but to attend as he had not strength enough to resist.

NO PHYSICAL FORCE TO BE USED.

It is, however, reliably understood that no physical force will be used to bring the accused to the Court. It is also understood that efforts are being made on the one side to persuade the accused to take up more reasonable attitude and on the other to urge upon local Government to accede to the demands of the accused. It will be recalled that the accused demand Rs. 232 per day for their counsel while the local Government has offered Rs. 128.—A.P.

PUNJAB "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

LAHORE, June 4.

At the resumed hearing of the Punjab Conspiracy case before the Special Tribunal, the Public Prosecutor submitted the following information regarding arrangements made in connection with the custody of approvers in the Borstal institution in view of the assurances given by the Government Advocate in the High Court:—

(1) Permanent arrangements had been made in the Borstal institution;

(2) Twenty warders under one Assistant Jailor had been appointed for the safety of approvers;

(3) Out of 20, four were taken from Borstal institution, ten called from other jails of the Province and six newly recruited;

(4) According to instructions received from the Inspector-General of Prisons, regarding recruitment of warders, out of six three were recruited from ex-policemen and three from ex-militarymen;

(5) None of warders had any connection whatsoever with C. I. D. and none of them was in C. I. D. The Assistant Jailor has been selected from jail officials. He had not been in police department at any time;

(6) No police officer had any access to Approvers in any way. —A.P.

INDIAN SANDHURST

—:o:—

Committee At Work In Simla

SIMLA, June 5.

The Indian Sandhurst Committee, at its meeting to-day, decided on the proportion of candidates to be admitted to the College by nomination and by competitive examination. Of 60 vacancies, 24 will be thrown open to competition, thirty will be for nominees from the Indian Army and the remaining six will be filled by nomination from among those who qualify at the competitive examination but are not among the first twenty-four.

INCONCLUSIVE DECISION.

On the question how far the Indian Territorial Force, the Auxiliary Force and the University Training Corps would provide material, there was only an inconclusive discussion as the details had yet to be worked out. The Committee also considered the question of the location of the College and it was agreed that when the Sub-Committees reported, it would be possible to decide finally both as to the temporary and permanent locations. As regards the temporary location, however, the question will be decided by the Army Headquarters.

ONE COMMON MESS.

Regarding the permanent location, the Committee at to-day's meeting eliminated various places and is now considering the claims of Dehra Dun and Abottabad. The Committee unanimously decided that there should be one common Mess at the College as at Dehra Dun which is also one of the features of the British Army.

The Committee meets on Thursday next by which time reports of Sub-Committees relating to fees and expenses as well as syllabus and college courses will be available. The final stages of the aenda will then be reached and members will discuss the draft report in full Committee.—A. P.

CENTRAL INDIA MILL

—:o:—

False Rumours

SELLING AGENTS' DEBTS ALMOST SECURED

With regard to the rumours regarding the financial position of the Central India Spinning and Weaving Mill—Messrs. ' Batliwala and Karani, Stock Exchange Brokers in their to-day's report—after making due enquiries have published the following important statement:—

We have had of late numerous enquiries from our clients regarding certain rumours circulating in the market about the financial position of the Central India Spg. Wvg., and Mfg. Co. Ltd. These rumours have evidently caused a good deal of nervousness amongst the shareholders of this concern with a consequent decline in the price of these shares. The Ordinary shares of this Company with a unique, uninterrupted record of dividend payment throughout its long history of more than 50 ye have always been looked upon as a sound conservative investment. The nervous selling of these shares, therefore, which has been witnessed during the past few days has been the result only of rumours which have remained uncontradicted. We have, therefore, thought it fit to investigate into the matter and are now in a position to state that the rumours have not only been exaggerated but are also entirely baseless in more than one respect.

It appears that the origin of the rumours lies in the report of the Company for the year ending 30th June 1930, in which a large amount was shown as due to the Company by the Selling Agents. At the annual General Meeting held in November last a number of questions were asked by the shareholders present regarding this item and the Chairman's explanation was considered quite satisfactory. The Chairman assured the shareholders that both the Agents and Directors were taking all necessary steps for safeguarding the interests of the shareholders. This assurance appeared to have allayed nervousness thereafter. Recently, however, rumours have again started to the effect that the Company would stand to lose many lacs of rupees on account of the debt due by the Selling Agents. On investigation we find that there is considerable exaggeration in the present rumours. Not only has every endeavour been made by the Agents to rectify the position as far as possible, but the indebtedness of the Marwari Selling Agents to the Company has now been almost fully secured. Efforts are also being made to realise some of the assets and steps are being taken to reduce effectively th amount of indebtedness. It must, however, be realised that in view of the present universal depression, any drastic step in this direction would instead of safeguarding the interest of the shareholders affect them adversely. The Agents have, therefore, wisely decided to proceed cautiously in the matter, and they hope to show the shareholders at the earliest opportunity a more satisfactory position than was found at the last meeting in November. It may be taken for granted that the astronomical figures of loss rumoured to have been suffered by the Company are not only imaginary but it is anticipated that with a little improvement in trade the efforts which the Agents have been continuously making will result in extricating the Company out of the present situation without any appreciable loss.

We would, therefore, ask the shareholders of this Company not to get into an unnecessary panic and sacrifice their shares at the present unjustified price but to hold on at least till the next annual meeting when, we feel certain, the Agents and Directors will be in a position to give a more assuring account of the financial position of this Company.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUE. TRICHY SETTLEMENT.

TRICHINOPOLY, June 5.

In connection with the Hindu-Moslem riot the District Magistrate convened an informal conference of representatives of both communities at which an agreement was reached whereby Hindus would we allowed to conduct processions during temple festivals with music, etc. on eleven days in the year on different dates in front of mosques under construction. The constructions of mosques is allowed, and pending suit in Courts are to be withdrawn.—A. P.

SPRATT'S DEFENCE STATEMENT

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"Principle Of Indeterminacy"

'GOLDEN TREASURY" AND "INVISIBLE WRITING."

MEERUT, June 2.

Continuing his statement today before the Sessions Judge, trying the Conspiracy Case, Mr. Spratt dealt with the documents put in by the Prosecution against him which are said to be of cipher character. He said that he had no knowledge of those documents alleged to have been found when his room was searched in Bombay in 1927, and claimed that the search had not been properly proved. The prosecution stated that he had written one of these documents. He denied it, and pointed out that the Handwriting Expert, although he had said that his (Spratt's) handwriting was easily recognised, had not ventured to ascribe it to him.

In this and other letters alleged to have been typed on his typewriter he pointed out certain phrases which he denied were such as he could have used In these documents were certain words which the Prosecution claimed were code words, and and, he said, with great ingenuity they had fitted them to certain members of the so-called conspiracy. But in doing so they had to adopt a sort of "principle of indeterminacy." If the first letter that came would not fit—put another. If it would not fit the men, make it fit for some one else. There was supposed to be an objective favour for the prosecution's interpretation, in a certain document, where some words were crossed out and their supposed equivalent written over them. He examined each of these instances and said that none supported the prosecution's interpretation.

"BASELESS."

In other cases, only the first two or three words seemed to fit, according to the prosecution's rules. A number of identifications required modification of the rules. In others the prosecution had first assumed one interpretation, but had later discarded some inconsistency and altered it. There were difficulties of another type. One passage was interpreted by the prosecution to mean that certain well-known Congressmen should be asked to join the Workers' and Peasants' Party. He could not understand how these perfectly orthodox followers of Mr. Gandhi could have been considered possible members of the W.P.P., which was strongly opposed to Gandism. Further cases occurred in which he said, the prosecution had changed their position, or had to confess their failure. He concluded that the whole attempt to identify these words with the accused's names was baseless, but it was also trivial. Accordingly, he added, the prosecution had tried to give the documents, a political meaning by certain interpretations. He pointed out the lack of any foundation for these and called attention to certain inconsistencies in the prosecution's attempt to read "Science-men and Philosophers" is Workers' and Peasants' and Dunde as Madras, and other cases. He concluded that the attempt of the prosecution to give a political meaning to the documents, was a failure. He pointed out that the interpretation of certain words as reference to money depended upon only one word, which was almost illegible and was crossed out, and required further such absurdities as that "sending" means "receiving."

"MELO-DRAMATIC STORY."

"Then there is the melo-dramatic story about money coming acoss the N.W. Frontier of India, which depends if possible on an even foundation, but it is sufficiently explained by the political necessity, from the prosecution point of view, of dragging in Soviet Union." He continued that the whole story about money based on these documents is false. The prosecution claimed that large sums of money had been received. But, he said, the evidence was that the accused and the organisation with which they were connected, were always short of money.

He was surprised that the prosecution had made nothing sinister out of the mention of Colombo in one letter! They might at least have made it another name for Moscow. There was, he said, no evidence of the connection of the accused with Colombo.

He claimed to have shown that the sense made of these documents by the prosecution was very important, in that part which purported to be systematic. In fact, he said, it was self-contradictory. While the part which is not systematic depended upon arbitrary assumption which necessarily carried little conviction, and did not make much better sense. The supposed objective proof contained in one letter, did not, he added, in any way support the interpretation.

In view of the failure of the prosecution to establish a hidden meaning he contended that the documents must be given their "prima facie" meaning or dismissed as having no meaning of any importance.

PHOTOGRAPHED ENVELOPE.

He passed next to another group of exhibits which were supposed to be cipher. In case of one letter he contended that it was not properly proved. The prosecution, he said, had produced a photographer of the envelope, but only what purported to be only a typed copy of the letter. The witness who had proved them, he added, had shown confusion and had been caught contradicting himself. Internal evidence helped to show suspicious on this document.

He denied having received a telegram containing cryptic reference to Usmani, and showed that his supposed replies were not consistent with the prosecution's assumptions about it. A further letter was brought forward to prove his reply. But this implied the existence of another telegram which had not been produced in the Court. Even assuming that this letter was genuine, he said, there was nothing to connect it with the other exhibits, except a rough coincidence of dates. Finally the letter had not been proved as having been sent either by or to anybody known to what the prosecution calls "Conspiracy." His signatory or addressee, he said, had not proved connection with other people or political work.

"GOLDEN TREASURY."

He denied any knowledge of the "figure ciphre" which the prosecution alleged he had used. He claimed that the "Golden Treasury" which is said to be the bases of cipher is a common book for English people to possess. Bradely and Fags Elahi who were alleged to have used the cipher also, had no copies of this book, while Hutchinson, who was not alleged to have used it for this purpose, had a copy. This shows, he said, that possession of "Golden Treasury" is a fact of no importance in this connection.

He argued at length about the "invisible writing." He denied having either written it or developed that written by others. There was no evidence that he had written any himself. Three chemicals found with him, he said, had been admitted by the Handwriting Expert to be unsuitable for that purpose. He had possessed them for ordinary medical and other purposes for which they are usually sold.

But the prosecution suggested that he had used these chemicals for developing the invisible writings of others. They seemed to suggest two ways; though, he said, they had not indicated which they thought was the method actually adopted. There was he contended no evidence of positive character on that point. But in any case, that did not matter, as he had shown that the facts were such that it had to be concluded that neither of the suggested ways could have been used. He did not claim to be an expert in chemisty, but was confident that what he had said on the subject was correct.

PEACE THROUGH ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Tamil Nadu Provincial Conference

ROMANTIC PERIOD IN FREEDOM'S STRUGGLE

MADURA, June 5.

"If peace comes through the Round Table Conference, the country would come under the Congress Flag. Then it would be the duty of the Congress to run the administration in the best manner. Therefore our responsibility would increase manyfold after we get peace" declared Dr. Subbarama Iyer, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in his speech at the Tamil Nadu Provincial Conference which commenced its 34th session at Madura to-day.

He urged the establishment of Congress oryanisations in every village and vigorous propaganda to wipe off foreign cloth and make the country dry.

ROMANTIC STRUGGLE.

Mr. Satyamurthy who presided, dealt exhaustively with the Gandhi-Irwin Pact which marked a stage in what he characterised as the most romantic struggle in modern times of a country for freedom. He said that the pact had cast sacred and serious duties and obligations on Government as well the people.—A. P.

Kasturba Vanat-Shala

The foundation-stone of the building of Shree Kasturba Vanat-Shala at Maroli Station will be laid by Mahatma Gandhi on the 12th instant (Friday) at seven o'clock in the morning. The institution was founded by Shrimati Mithuben Petit on the 1st December 1930 for the production of Khaddar and instructing students in Khaddar work. 40 boys and 10 girls are studying in the institution.

"WE WANT FREEDOM MORE THAN PEACE"

—:o:—

Pt. Jawaharlal Addresses Mammoth Meeting At Bangalore

WOMEN WHO SAVED INDIA IN A CRISIS

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, June 3.

Despite heavy over night rain, accompanied by pleak winds, mild drizzlese and sodden ground, more than ten thousand people assembled from dawn to have a 'dharsan' of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who arrived from Mysore yesterday. Addresses eulogising the dynamic force of the illustrious leader, his example to the youth of the country and his unquenchable thirst for freedom and above all, his great interest in the advancement of the people of Indian States along with the political advance in India, were read and presented on behalf of the Mysore State Congress, the State Youth League. The Bangalore City and District Congress Committees and the Arya Samaj.

THEN AND NOW

"Last year's movement was Indian people in action, because millions were in action, because millions joined it, therefore we produced great results, not so much political but moral and physhological effects which have changed the status of Indian Nation, results which have made for India a place in the world which she has not seen for some generations past. Do you know the difference that this movement has made for Indians who go out of India to-day. They do not go to-day with the shame and degradation and slavery about them as before. They were before looked upon as slaves and treated with contempt. But to-day, if you go out of India, you go out with something of the pride and glory of India. You go with this lustre. People respect you as coming from this country where we are fighting a great fight for freedom. People are interested in you and ask you to tell them what is happening in India. They ask you all about our great captain Gandhiji. Wherever you may go, even to the remotest village in Europe or America, their first question will be about Gandhiji, who is the wonderful force of our movement. Honour individuals if you will. Honour them by all means. Above all, honour the hundreds and thousands who took part in this movement. Honour above all, the womanhood of India. Really they may be said to have shouldered the greatest burden in this struggle. They came out at a time of great crisis, when most of our workers and thousands of followers were in jail, and when there was some risk and danger of the movement fagging. But our womanfolk cam eout from their leisured homes, came out to face the heat of the fray. What they did you know better. I need not tell you. But I may tell you this that when women came out in this way and set an example to the rest of the country, one thing was clear that it was impossible for the people of India to be put down, because when women move in such matters, it is impossible for any country to put them down."

In this vein Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru replied jointly to all the addresses and addressed the meeting first Hindi and then in English.

FREEDOM MORE THAN PEACE

Panditji proceeding said that they were now in a period of truce and that certain conditions had been agreed to be observed both by the Government and the Congress during this period. Having agreed to a provisional settlement and having agreed to observe certain conditions, they would honour the truce pact. If they got real peace, peace on terms of Indian freedom, well and good. Nobody wanted to suffer unnecessarily and go through the agonies of a tremendous campaign. "We want peace now," added Panditji, "but we want freedom more than peace. We cannot live in peace when peace does not bring with it, complete freedom, not only politically but economically and socially. The Congress stands to-day, not only for political freedom but more for economic and political freedom. Therefore if peace comes with freedom, well and good. If peace cannot be obtained with freedom, then there will be no peace. There will then necessarily be war. It is up to us to get ready both for peace and for break of negotiations. If we are strong we strengthen the negotiations and strengthen our movement. Remember that the terms of the peace include boycott of foreign cloth and boycott of liquor."

RIDICULOUS AND ABSURD

India Panditji observed was not going to be divided. But the federation suggested at the Round Table Conference was a ridiculous and absurd one. It was possible that some kind of federation might be evolved in this country and it was right that it should be so evolved. Each federal unit should necessarily have the same status and position in the federation as the other. They could not have various units occupying different positions and different status in one federation. Even if a provisional settlement be arrived at on the issue of Federation, it should necessarily be subject to a guarantee of fundamental rights. Ultimately in the Federation, people in the States should have the same position as the people in "British" India.

APPEAL TO WOMEN

Addressing a gathering of ladies, Mrs. Kamala Nehru, appealed to the ladies to join the National Congress and carry on the National programme. She wanted the ladies to carry on an intense campaign of the boycott of foreign cloth by means of picketing.

Pandit Jawaharlal Neru opened the Mysore Labour Conference late in the evening, and left for Hyderabad accompanied by Mrs. Kamala Nehru and Miss Indra Nehru.

MR. POLLITT PLAYS HIDE-AND-SEEK.

EVADING POLICE BAN.

LONDON, May 15.

Mr. Harry Pollitt, the British Communist leader, has just been playing a game of hide-and-seek with the Belgian police. Last week he went over to Belgium to attend the conference of the Belgian Communist party, but was turned back at the port and sent back to England. Mr. Pollitt tried again. At midnight on Saturday he arrived at the Belgian frontier, almost on the German Dutch border, but was met by the police and according to his own account "hauled out" of the car he was in and turned back again.

He goes on: "I bade adieu to the frontier police and regretfully turned my steps, as they thought, to England, home, and beauty. But the midnight air conduced to a thoughtful mood, and thus, walking through the night, by devious ways and means" he crossed the frontier and found his way to Seraing, where the Communist congress was being held, and where he conveyed the greetings of the British party.—"Manchester Guardian".

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra s.s. "Quiloa" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 9th inst.

Superscribed Mails for Straits, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Shunko Maru", will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Monday the 8th inst.

THE DERBY.

Bombay Stock Exchange Winners.

The following are the names of the lucky winners of the prizes in the Bombay Stock Exchange Derby Sweep:—

First Prize of Rs. 40,000, Cameronian. Ticket No. G998, held by Mr. Charles Wilfred Brodie-Brown, c/o. Mrs. C. Cteller, 5, Grants Building, Colaba.

Second Prize of Rs. 20,000, Orpen. Ticket No. G349 held by Mrs Narandas Kashurdas, C/o. Laiji Godhoo, Vadgadi, Bombay.

Third Prize of Rs. 10,000. Sandwich, Ticket J143 held by Mr. Jograj Bali, Manager. Cotton Factory. Gojra (Punjab).

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" arrived London on Friday, the 5th instant.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

Heavy Short Covering

Bombay, June 5.

Further rise of 18 to 22 points was recorded yesterday in New York on heavy short covering influenced by firmness of Wall Street market.

POOR CROP PROSPECTS.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., state:—

Notwithstanding favourable weather, prices further improved yesterday due to "short" covering influenced by firmer American Securities. American dry-goods market is indicating some animation but requires confidence in raw prices for any large turnover. The intention of the Farm Board to permanently cease stabilisation operations in wheat is rendering some confidence that the Government, with a heavy budget deficit, will not be able to provide further funds for stabilisation operations for the current season's cotton crop. Furthermore, the crop is reported to be in a poor condition and the late planted areas in the South are reported to have been abandoned thus indicating a larger reduction in acreage than was anticipated last month.

Owing to the oversold condition of the cotton market, particularly by Wall-Street Operators, the present reaction may be carried somewhat further but there is yet no visible improvement in economic conditions and the next National Textile Merchants' Report may show poor reading and discourage consumers to follow any material advance until the crop suffers a serious set-back.

UNSAFE TO SELL WHEN PRICES BELOW COST OF PRODUCTION.

"The cotton market is almost out of sight of land, and those who are still trying to navigate an uncharted sea are sadly puzzled in laying a course. Under conditions as they formerly existed the only course to follow would be to buy at the decline and to keep on buying when and if the market went lower. This rule still holds for those whose bank accounts are inexhaustible and whose nerves are made of steel. Most of people are, however, anxious to get in somewhere near the bottom, and everyone is wondering when it will be touched. To this question no answer can be made, but "the nearer 'tis to England the farther oc from France," and each decline must bring us nearer the irreducible minimum that will mark the low of this season's cotton market. Of course, it is silly to say that cotton has no value, but in Brazil they have decided to burn up the coffee that is unmerchantable, and with sugar at 1-1/4 cents a pound it is easy to argue that cotton may go lower. Men of sense will, of course, admit this possibility, but they will also realise that the experience of the past shows that the cotton market sometimes deals ruthlessly with the bears and that it is unsafe to sell for a decline when prices are below the cost of production."—"Commerce and Finance."

PRIVATE CABLES.—

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 4th instant (5-5 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Think the short side should be avoided for time being, and recommend conservative purchases on scale down."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool: New York cables: Cotton following stock market. Wall Street short covering.

New York: Moderate business doing in futures at about previous business day's closing price during the morning. Advanced during the afternoon on shorts covering heavily and in sympathy with stock market. Cotton goods market fair inquiry. Yarn market better undertone, may advance somewhat.

New York: Natural reation on covering by shorts, stop orders being reached. Market influenced by strength in outside markets.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9-18 a.m. New York market advanced on short covering and very little cotton for sale, improvement in stocks.

11-20 a.m.: Liverpool: Shorts covering stop-loss orders being reached.

8-55 p.m.: New York: Considerable short covering, some new buyers finding contracts scarce.

Reuter's cable: New York market was firm and fairly active on improved buying, influenced by the strength of Wall Street covering by shorts.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool July (expected) equal to 4.70.

Broach J/A (expected) Rs. 171 equal to 3.89.

Difference 81 pts. equal to Rs. 36.

New York July (close) 8.73 equal to 4.36.

Broach J./A (expected) Rs. 171 equal to 3.89.

Difference 47 pts. equal to Rs. 21.

Liverpool-New York:

(At Liverpool close) July 68, October 56 (American points).

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, June 5.

Following a further rise of 20 points, the local market opened at Rs. 172 for Broach J./A. delivery and improved to Rs. 172/12. At this level there was heavy selling by a operator credited having bought S/O. to call at Rs. 170/- by receiving premium of As. 4/- Prices declined to Rs. 171/4 and again ruled steady. Liverpool opened very steady at a rise of 12 points and later on it was 13 points higher. Later on easier Liverpool advices induced selling and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J.-A. 169/4.
Broach A.-M. 185/4.
Oomra July 152/8.
Oomra D.-J. 159.
Bengal D.-S. 139.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, June 5.

June	131.60
Sept.	125.70
December	120.40

ROOM RATE.
Bombay, June 5.

Bengal 142 July.
Broach 188 A.-M.
Broach 172 J.-A.
Umra 162 D.-J.
Umra 156 July.

SPOT RATE.
Bombay, June 5.

Bengal	153	150	146	142
Panjab	151	148	144	140
Rajputana	152	149	145	141
Broach	179	175	171	167
P. A.	187	183	179	175
K. U.	181	177	173	169
Dholera	175	171	167	163
Kulagen	181	177	173	169
Cutch	187	183	179	175
Surat	239	235	231	227
Rajpipla	259	255	251	247
Navsari	259	255	251	247
Umra No. 3	160	156	152	...
C. P. No. 1	174	170	166	...
C. P. No. 2	166	162	158	...

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, June 5.

Bengal Superfine	150
Bengal Fine	145
Bengal F.G.	140
Sindh-Punjab Fine	145
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	140
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	165
Nagpur Savner Fine	165
Yeotmal Fine	160
Arvi Fine	160
Amraoti Fine	155
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	155
Mulkapur Fine	150
Khandesh Fine	150
Muthia Fine	150
Muthia F.G.	140
Nanded Purna F.G.G.S.	165
Salim F.G.G.S.	150
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	160
Burwah Sanavad Fine	160
Indore Ujjain Fine	165
Broach Fine	175
Broach F.G.	170
Westerns M.G.	210
Cambodia	245
Compta Good	220
Jinja	285
Busoga	300

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, June 5.

100 Viram Ladha, Palej, 1 on to Broach.
103 Viram Ladha, Miyagaon, 171-1/2.
200 Viram Ladha, Broach, 172.
100 Currimbhai, Comptah, 201-1/2
101 G. G. Kesha & Co., Shenabad, 163.
103 G. G. Kesha & Co., Amraoti, 7 on to Umra.
105 G. G. Kesha & Co., Hingoli, 158-3/4.
108 G. G. Kesha & Co., Botad, 159.
100 G. G. Kesha & Co., Jambusar, 174.
250 G. G. Kseha & Co., Akola, 161.
250 G. G. Kesha & Co., Veraval, 4 on to Umra.
100 Narshi Nagshi, Dhuri, 146.
100 Bombay & Co., Nandarbar, 151.
100 Bombay & Co., Pachora, 153.
100 A. Damodar, Dakor, 144.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, June 4.

July	...	8.73 + .18
October	...	9.11 + .20
December	...	9.35 + .22
January	...	9.46 + .20
March	...	9.64 + .21
Middling Spot	...	8.80 + .20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, June 4.

July	...	8.77 + .45
October	...	9.11 + .46
Middling Spot	...	8.57 + .45

NEW YORK.
New York, June 4.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):

July	.....	3.54
October	.....	3.90
January	.....	9.25

New York, Noon Call:—

July	.....	3.52
October	.....	3.89
January	.....	9.23

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, June 4.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	4 000
Sales for Export	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

STOCKS AND SHARES.

CENTURY AND ALCOCKS IN REQUEST

Bulls Active

Bombay, June 5.

Although raw cotton market was very steady to-day, mill opened quiet with scattered selling. However active bull support immediately arrested the decline and prices hardened. There was good enquiry for century and Alcock shares which recorded a sharp rise. The demand was influenced by rumours of merger. Tata Steel shares ruled steady.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, June 5.

Bombay Dyeing 70; 72; 73-2; 74; 75; 73.
Century 222; 23; 26; 31; 33; 32; 35; 33; 32; 35; 34-6.
Colaba 100.
Crescent 60; 65.
Fazul 358; 61; 63; 64-6; 65; 63; 65; 63-2.
Indore 346; 47.
Madhowji N. 25.
Nagpur 325-10; 26; 27; 26; 28; 29; 28.
New Great 31; 36; 45; 36.
Pearl 218; 19; 20; 25; 26; 23-2.
Simplex 51-8.
Swadeshi 270; 72; 73.
Burma 390; 88; 92; 96-4; 99; 96; 97; 40; 393-6.
Hydro 104-1.
Tram 111-4.
Deff. 265.
Ord. 19-14; 20-4; 6; 8; 6; 8.
3-1/2 p.c. 59-12; 15; 60-2; 3; 3-3/4; 51-1/2; 5-3/4; 56.
1945-55 100.
Alcock 94-6.
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 39/8.

MILLS
Bombay, June 5.

100 Ahm. Advance	272-8
50 Apollo	2-8
10 Bom: Cotton P.	4-1
500 Bom: Cotton	111-4
250 Bom. Dyeing	673-12
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	234-6
500 Central India P:	446-14
100 Central	328-12
100 Colaba	100
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	65
250 Curtim.	65
250 David	110
250 Dawn	310
200 Ed. Sassoon	45
10 E D. Sassoon D	0-4-6
100 Elphinstone P.	22
100 Elphinstone	5
250 Fazulbhoy	363-2
100 Finlay	90
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	103-12
1000 Hindustan	1425
100 Indore-Malwa	347-8
100 Jamshed Pref.	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kasturchand	7-2
100 Khatau	92-8
100 Kohinoor	128-12
250 Laxmi	825
100 Madhowji	25
250 Madras United	575
1000 Maneckji Petit	800
100 Meyer Sassoon	35
1000 Morarji	510
50 Mysore	98-2
200 New Great P.	125
200 New Great	136-4
100 New City	61-4
250 Pabani	126-4
200 Pearl	223-2
100 Phoenix	295-0
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	6-0
1000 Sholapur	1800
250 Simplex	57-8
100 Swan	88-12
100 Swadeshi	273-12
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	24-8
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1337-8
1000 Western	740

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	68-4
50-25 Central	14-8
£10—5 Eastern	66-8
500 Imperial	1052-8
500-125 Imperial Contr.	255
100-50 India	80-0
5 Union	3-3-0

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	12-8
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian	157-8
100 Katni 1st P.	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	105-8
40 Katni Df.	575
100 Katni	155
10 Punjab P.	8-8
10 Punjab	7-1
100 Shahabad	141-4

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	8
15 Jupiter	6-12
15 New India	15-8
200, 100 Oriental	1695
10 Vulcan	5-4

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	110-0
1000 Andhra Val. P:	976-4
1000 Andhra Val.	550-0
50 Bombay Tram P:	65-0
50 Bom. Tram.	111-4
100 Tata Hydro P:	102-12
100 Tata Hydro	104-1
1000 Tata Power P.	1081-4
1000 Tata Power	410

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	785
100 Amritsar Patti	110-0
100 Central Provin.	76-8
100 Dho: Barramati	87-0
100 Guzrat	50-0
90 Mandra Bhon	60-0
500 Tapti Valley	562-8

MINING.

10 Central India	0-12
10 Shivrajpur	12-2
150 Tata Steel 1 P:	117-8
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	39-8
30 Tata Steel D	265
75 Tata Steel	20-8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	194-6
250 Bom. Steam P.	200-10
250 Bom. Steam	176-4
50 Bom. Telephone	43
500 Brit. B. Petrol	2-10
125 Bom. Burma Old	399-6
50 Bom. Burma New	142-8
100 Ind. Bleaching	141-4
15 Scindia	6-6
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	60-5-6
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	100

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, June 4.
Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	6,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	9,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, June 4.

	Opening	Closing
June		4.57 plus .10
July	4.65	4.61 plus .11
August		4.65 plus .12
September		4.69 plus .12
October	4.75	7.73 plus .12
November		4.76 plus .12
December		4.80 plus .12
January	4.85	4.84 plus .13
February		4.88 plus .13
March	4.93	4.92 plus .13
April		4.95 plus .13
May	4.99	5.00 plus .14
June		5.03 plus .14
Middling Spot		4.77 plus .12

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 4.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.83
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	3.98
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.13
Oomra Good	3.26
Oomra Fully Good	3.41
Oomra Fine	3.56
Bengal Good	3.09
Bengal Fully Good	3.19
Bengal Fine	3.29
Scinde Fully Good	3.19
Scinde Fine	3.29
Scinde Superfine	3.39

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 4.

Sakelaridis, July	7.23
September	7.44
October	7.52
November	7.59
January	7.75
March	7.90
May	8.04
F.G.F. Spot	7.60

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, June 5.

Liverpool Wheat:—
July s. 4/3d. up 1/8d.
October s. 4/4 1/2d. up 1/4d.
December s. 4/5 3/4d. up 1/8d.
Chicago Wheat:—
July Dol. 58-3/4 up 1-7/8.
September Dol. 59-1/8 up 2-3/8.
December Dol. 62-3/4 up 2-1/2.
London Linseed:—
June/July £8-1-3 unchanged.
Market steady.
London Linseed Oil:—
July/Aug. sh. 14/3d. up 9d.
Sept./Dec. sh. 14/10 1/2d. up 6-3/4d.
Market very firm; quiet trade.
New York Sugar:—
Sept. 123 down 1.
Dec. 132 unchanged.
March 139 down 1.
Market quiet.
Wheat Cable: (Chicago):
Prices advanced on unfavourable crop reports, covering by shorts unfavourable weather in the North-west, Commission Houses buying and the strength of outside markets. Closed firm."

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.
London, June 4.

Total Bullion	£152,900,000
Public Deposit	£ 6,500,000
Other Deposits	£106,100,000
Government Securities	£ 88,400,000
Other Securities	£ 35,400,000
Notes and Coin	£ 56,600,000
Notes in Circulation	£356,400,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	50.19 p.c.

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 28th May.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	1,729	522,101
Japan & China	3,600	1,465,532
Coast Ports		18,327
Up-country by Rail		167,219
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		35,205
Total	5,329	2,208,384

D·A·N·G·E·R!.

IT HAS BEEN OFFICIALLY STATED THAT OVER 1,000,000 PEOPLE ARE DYING FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN INDIA YEARLY. IS THIS TO BE WONDERED AT WHEN 33.1/3% OF OUR CATTLE ARE SUFFERING FROM SOME FORM OF BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS?

APPALLING! LOATHSOME! TERRIFYING! The dread disease tuberculosis is ravaging the country. Every day Men, Women and Children are being infected to suffer, and eventually die of consumption. Will you, or one of yours be the next victim of this terrible scourge? If you are using the so called local fresh milk, you are putting yourself and your family to grave dangers, for milk is probably the greatest carrier of tuberculosis germs.

Fortunately, the Nestle Company, pioneers in the production of pure milks have solved the problem of India's adulterated milk supply by introducing a guaranteed pure, uncontaminated full-vitamin milk that is admitted to have three times the nourishing properties of the locally produced milk.

The name of this milk is "MILKMAID" Milk and it is the purest and richest milk produced in Switzerland a country renowned for its wonderful pasture lands. Extensive biological experiments undertaken by some of the greatest physicians in the world have found that "MILKMAID" Milk contains in full, the life giving vitamins that are so necessary for health, and bacteriological examinations have proved that it is absolutely free from any harmful germs or ingredients.

"MILKMAID" Milk has won the genuine approval of the world's most eminent medical men by its unfailing purity and excellence. Take no risks! This milk offers you and your family a definite safeguard against some of the most malignant diseases in the world. Let you and your children benefit from its strength and health giving powers.

MILKMAID MILK

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Come one! come all! don't miss this golden opportunity.

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SITARAM BUILDING—opp. Crawford Market.

GOLD & SILVER.
Bombay, June 5.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	3	9
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	3	6
Mint Gold, 2nd "	21	3	9
Silver, Ready	42	7	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	42	5	0
Silver, 2nd "	42	1	0

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.
Ex. Godown,
Bombay, June 5.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 370 per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18 per case of 84 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 67 per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, June 5.

Castorseeds Delivery September. Opening Rs. 32/13; Highest Rs. 33/0/6; Closing Rs. 32/15.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery August, Opening Rs. 30/1; Highest Rs. 30/4/6; Lowest Rs. 30/1; Closing Rs. 30/3.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, June 5.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	98	317,297
Central India	503	321,059
Zarsi and Nagar	143	164,408
Hyderabad-Gaorani	4	83,002
Berar	1,219	569,273
Central Provinces	704	364,487
Total Oomras	2,671	1,819,525
Dholera	3,482	219,522
N.-W. Provinces		89,756
Rajputana	137	43,733
Sind-Punjab	300	114,754
Broach	621	293,425
Coompta & Dharwar	46	68,502
Westerns-Northerns	152	32,777
Cocoanada		24
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	572	29,525
Persian		386
American		81,209
Egyptian & African	4,293	249,364
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		190
Total	12,294	3,041,695

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, June 5.

F. P. Bales.	1930-31.	1929-30.
Receipts to date 4-6-31	3722000	3469000
Receipts Yesterday 4-6-31	6000	8000
Exports to date 4-6-31	6415000	6508000
Stock at Ports 29-5-31	3238000	1739000
Stock Interior Towns 29-5-31	1038000	778000
Stock Liverpool 29-5-31	1059000	365000
Visible Supply 29-5-31	6325000	3698000
Quantity in Sight 29-5-31	12789000	13644000
Quantity out of Sight 29-5-31	9539000	11617000

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION.

The Return of the Bank of France for the week ending June 3rd gives the total note circulation at 78,185,000,000 francs, an increase of 1,359,000,000 francs as compared with previous week.

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TELL TALE FIGURES:—

Assets exceed.	Rs.	1,20,00,000
Business in force exceed ...	Rs.	6,00,00,000
Annual Income exceed.	Rs.	32,00,000
Claims paid exceed.	Rs.	75,00,000

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RS. 25 per 1,000 on Whole Life Policies.

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OPIUM.

CHINA'S ANCIENT ENEMY

Ellen N. La Motte writes in the "Nation" (New York):—

China, for a century and a half, has made a gallant fight against opium. She fought two wars to keep out opium from British India. She lost both times, and paid high penalties for her protests. She had to pay indemnities. What was worse, she was forced to open treaty ports which later became the foreign concessions. Into these treaty ports Indian opium flowed by the ton, and the Chinese, bound by the treaties of two unsuccessful wars, could only stand by helpless.

Next, China, determined that all her money should not be drained away in the purchase foreign opium, began poppy cultivation herself on a gigantic scale. This meant a double quantity—an immense supply. Things went from bad to worse—China became a nation of addicts, with the consequent poverty and demoralization. Finally, in 1907, the United States took a hand. President Roosevelt called a conference in Shanghai to see what could be done.

The upshot of these Shanghai gatherings was an agreement between Great Britain and China by which the imports of British opium (from India) were to be decreased at the rate of 10 per cent annually, at the same time that China agreed to reduce her opium cultivation by the same amount—10 per cent a year. Both sides kept the bargain, and by 1917 the incredible had happened—China had ended her cultivation of opium.

CHINA WINS.

This extraordinary achievement took place under the old monarchy. Meanwhile, the European Powers, safe in their concessions, did nothing to aid China during this ten-year struggle. At any time a Chinese could step across from China, where opium was forbidden to European soil, the concessions, and get all he wanted. In spite of this, however, by April 1, 1917, the long struggle was over, with China the winner against an age-old vice.

There are no statistics as to the extent of opium addiction during the heyday of the traffic. Some say that certain provinces counted as addicts from 50 to 70 per cent of the population. Certain it is that if no steps had been taken to rid China of opium in 1907, the whole country might have succumbed. But the fighting spirit, the determination of the people themselves to end this habit, won for them a victory the like of which has never been known.

AND SLIPS BACK INTO BAD HABIT.

Then what happened in 1917? Civil war, and a gradual return to the cultivation of the poppy. It was a contraband crop, but so disturbed were the conditions that no suppression was possible. Since then the country has been gradually slipping back into its old habits, until to-day opium is being produced on an immense scale with vast profit to the various rebel chiefs and others who engage in it. At the same time European drugs, such as morphine and heroin, are being smuggled into China in great quantities. The outlook is dark. China faces the double menace of being drugged from within by home-grown opium, which the present government seems powerless to combat, and drugged from without by high-powered drugs made in Europe and smuggled into China.

The Hague Opium Convention was signed in 1912 by various European Powers having colonial possessions in the Orient. Great Britain has eight such colonies—the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, the Federated and Unfederated Malay States, North Borneo, Brunei, and Sarawak. France has Indo-China. The Portuguese have Macao; Holland has the Dutch East Indies. In these colonies opium is sold by the government to the native peoples. The revenues from the sale and from the licensing of shops where opium may be purchased or smoked have always been large, ranging from 10 to 50 per cent of the total revenue, according to the colony. The average for the lot is 25 per cent. The revenues are so large, in fact that the Europeans living in the colonies have always been lightly taxed.

FUTILE MEASURE.

The Hague Convention among other things provided for "the gradual and effective suppression of the use of opium for smoking" in these various foreign colonies. Nearly twenty years have passed since that agreement was signed and ratified; more than ten years have passed since the League of Nations undertook to see that the obligations of the Hague Convention were carried out. Yet nothing has happened. Opium-smoking goes on just the same—it has never been stopped—and the revenues continue to pour in, to the benefit of European administrations and European Colonists. The excuse of the European Powers is that if they gave up their opium monopolies the sale of contraband opium would replace legal sale—contraband opium from China. China is always the scapegoat. And now that China is slipping back into the cultivation of opium, China becomes more than ever the scapegoat, the excuse for preserving a source of revenue and for repudiating an international contract.

And now comes the rumor that China itself is about to establish an opium monopoly. After fighting against opium for more than a century, China, if the rumor is true, is about to give up the struggle and go in for government control and sales, with revenue. It is pointed out that through monopoly China can make from fifty to one hundred million dollars a year in revenue, and that is dazzling bait. Good collateral, these opium revenues, for foreign loans!

The League of Nations recently sent a committee of inquiry to the Far East to make a report on opium-smoking in the various foreign possessions. This report runs in part as follows:

The expense of addition being out of proportion to the smoker's income; insufficient funds left for the sustaining of the smoker and his family, resulting in impoverishment or impossibility of improving the standard of living increasing dependence on the temporary stimulation of opium for ability to perform work, and, as a consequence, gradual decrease of working ability and a possible total loss of earning power.... Judging by the evidence, the possible reduction of the earning capacity would be, on the average, as high as 50 per cent.

In the case of wealthy people, the harmful effects of opium-smoking may not be so generally apparent, but they cannot be disregarded. The working classes and small merchants feel all the effects of addiction in a far more serious degree than the well-to-do, and contribute more to the retarding of economic and social progress. As for the opium-smoker of the coolie class, he spends on opium from 40 to 70 per cent of his daly earnings. What little is left has to provide for food, housing, and clothing of the smoker and his family.

A MOMENTOUS DECISION.

China faces a momentous decision: Shall she establish a monopoly and gather in revenues to the tune of a hundred million dollars a year? Or shall she protect her people from a vice which cuts their earning power in half, and diverts from 40 to 70 per cent of these lowered earnings into the purchase of opium—a diversion, by the way, which falls hard upon the dealer in foodstuffs and the manufacturer of clothing, textiles, and other commodities, since millions of potential customers can afford to buy only one commodity opium.

There are protests in the Chinese newspapers. They refuse to accept the sop thrown out—that the monopoly, if established, will be discontinued in fifteen years. The "China Weekly Review" for February 14, 1931, has the following to say:

It was alleged that the creation of a government monopoly in China would have the effect of prolonging the evil similar to what has occurred in the various European colonial administrations in the Far East. It was also alleged that certain European interests connected with the League of Nations had been responsible for suggesting the scheme to China, as a means of prolonging the opium monopolies in various colonial dependencies in the Far East.

The same paper on February 21 said:

The scheme for the establishment of an opium monopoly in China undoubtedly would be beneficial if there could be any assurance that such a system would eliminate the evil, but the practice has been that the monopoly system does not prohibit, but on the other hand leads to perpetuation, owing to the revenues derived from the monopoly. Every colonial administration in the Far East (with the exception of the Philippines) has an opium monopoly, and while most of them were designedly for the announced purpose of curbing the use of the drug, the actual experience has been that they serve to perpetuate the system, because governments do not want to relinquish this important source of revenue. In fact, there is strong evidence that China has received her inspiration from the European colonial administrations, which desire a perpetuation of the system.

BISHOP BRENT'S APPEAL.

European influences have undermined China in the past. Will China let them put it over on her again? Or will she listen to Bishop Brent, one of her best friends, who during the opium conferences at Geneva in 1924 made this impassioned appeal:

The greatest service we can render China is to induce her government to resist all temptation to establish a monopoly. It is monstrous to maintain that if we do not reap a golden harvest from the nefarious trade, somebody else will, or for a nation to think it possible to build up an honorable and righteous commonwealth with revenue gained from the exploitation of the weakness and vice of human beings.

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I found one Law, the Law of Love; one Life, the life of adjustment to that Law; one Truth, the Truth of a conquered mind and a quiet and obedient heart.
JAMES ALLEN (From Poverty to Power).

* * * * *

There is no evil in the universe which is not the result of ignorance, and which would not, if we were ready and willing to learn its lesson, lead us to higher wisdom, and then vanish away.
IBID.

* * * * *

He was punctual and dilligent, he did it what he had to do, and it is something in the world, even to do that.
DICKENS.

* * * * *

Serve yourself, would you be well served, is an excellent adage.
—LONGFELLOW.

* * * *

God and our good cause fight upon our side.
—SHAKESPEARE.

* * * *

Sound, sound the clarion, fill the fife,
To all the sensual world proclaim,
One crowded hour of glorious life.
Is worth an age without a name.
SCOTT.

* * * * *

The noblest minds their virtue prove
By pity, sympathy and love,
These, these are feelings truly fine,
And prove their owner half divine.
—COWPER.

* * * * *

Sigh no more, ladies, sigh no more,
Men were deceivers ever;
One foot in sea, and one on shore;
To one thing constant never.
—SHAKESPEARE.

* * * * *

The bird that soars on highest wing
Builds on the ground her lawly nest,
And she that doth most sweetly sing
Sings in the shade when all things rest,
In lark and nightingale we see
What honour hath humility.
—JAMES MONTGOMERY.

* * * * *

Who e'er returned of all that went before
To tell of that long road they travel o'er?
Leave naught undone of what you have to do,
For when you go, you will return no more.
—OMAR KHAYYAM.

* * * * *

O Death! The poor man's dearest friend
The kindest and the best,
Welcome the hour my weary limbs
Be laid with thee at rest
—BURNS.

* * * * *

This is the message of Shri Ramkrishna to the modern world. Do not care for doctrines, do not care for dogmas, or sects, or churches, or temples; they count for little compared with the essence of existence in each man which is spirituality, and the more that this is developed in a man, the more powerful is he for good. Earn that and criticise no one, for all doctrines and creeds have some good in them. Show by your lives that religion does not mean words, nor name, nor sects, but that it means spiritual realization. Only those can understand who have felt. Only those that have attained to spirituality can communicate it to others, can be great teachers of mankind. They alone are the powers of light.
—SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

He is a fool who denies that which he cannot disprove.
—BYRON.

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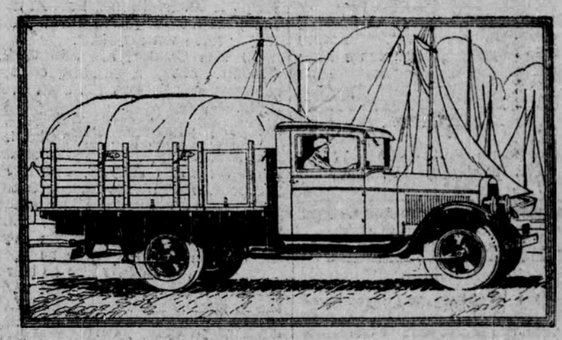

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CLASSICS V. VERNACULARS

A Compromise

(BY R. S. JAWALI B.Sc. B. T.)

Very recently the new Matriculation Course passed by the Syndicate of the University of Bombay has been forwarded to the School-Masters' Committee and the Senate for consideration. The merits of the course will be soon discussed. But especially the knotty question of the compulsory nature of the Classics and Vernaculars, is worth consideration. The advocates of the Vernaculars and the Classis are firm and the poor pupils are likely to be submitted to the severe strain of studying both the Vernaculars and Classics in addition to other subjects for the Matriculation examination. I have considered the subject in all its bearings and have offered some suggestions which, I hope, will be far from being unwelcome.

DISADVANTAGES OF CLASSICS.

The disadvantages of the Classics (with a special reference to Sanskrit) as a compulsory subject, are follows:—

(1) In Bombay Presidency some Indian Vernaculars hae a different alphabet which is in no way allied to the Deva Nagari script which is used for Sanskrit. To master the script is an additional burden and the practice required for writing fast is not soon acquired.

(2) The Classics are admittedly difficult. Many a budding college aspirant has broken his shin over them.

(3) Since 1926, when the Classics had been reduced to the position of a Voluntary subject, over 80 per cent. of students have evinced their love (?) for them by going over to the Vernaculars. This means that formerly, in the heyday of the Classics, over 80 per cent. of the cadidates had to learn them as a task, to drudge on with the hope of a mere pass, cramming abstruse grammar forms and going through all sorts of guides, helps, exercises, etc.

(4) The candidate has to learn three languages English, Vernacular and Classics. In no civilised country of the world is a boy made to learn three languages.

THEIR CULTURAL VALUE.

The cultural value of the Classics is admitted. At the same time the debt owed by the Vernaculars to them can in no way be belittled. The chastity and beauty of the diction is the debt the Vesnaculars owe to the Classis. If 80 per cent. of the pupils embrace Vernaculars, in twenty-five years' time, that element of beauty in the Vernaculars, springing from the Classics, will disappear. Such will be the plight if the Classics are to be made Voluntary.

But if at all the Classics are maintained in their present position viz. voluntary, the Vernaculars ought to be introduced in colleges in First Year Arts and the Intermediate Arts, which is not the case now, to prevent hardship and injustice to the college entrants with Vernaculars. Now it is all a tangle where the poor candidate with Vernaculars has to experience failure twice or thrice in the First Year in Arts.

It had been fondly held in certain quarters, that the non-inclusion of the Vernaculars in the College Course would be a deterrent to the study of the Vernaculars for the future college entrants. But five years' experience has shattered this fond theory. Boys not being characterised by prudence and their immediate goal being to pass the Matriculation examination, adopt easiest and shortest way to success, letting the future care for itself. The result is that they become victims of frequent failures in their college career.

A SUGGESTION.

So, if the Vernaculars cannot be introduced in colleges, the Classics and Vernaculars should be combined into One Head, requiring 35 per cent. of the total marks for a pass. This will allay the fear of the Classicalists about the utter extinction of the Classis and will ensure the permanence of that elemen of beauty and chastity in the Vernaculars, proceeding from the Classics. As the candidate will have to study the Classics and the Vernacular, each will be supplementary to the other. If a pupil has an aversion for the Classics he may not labour much over them, and may happily spend his energy on Vernaculars where he can surely score. Thus the fear of a failure can be averted, the aggregate of 35 per cent. marks being easily obtainable.

The aim of introducing any subject in the curriculum should be as far a possible, largely utilitarian and somewhat cultural. Now the Classics are dead languages and none will be the loser for being ignorant of them; for the the same culture can be had from the Vernaculars which have included in themselves all that was best in the Classics. No doubt, Classics provide some intellectual exercise, but according to the modern educational principles a subject is not prescribed solely on that principle and the principle of utility being out of question, it is nothing short of injustice to make hundhreds of boys learn them. But at the same time, one cannot afford to be entirely ignorant of Classics which are hothers to all Vernaculars and to which the latter owe much for their beauty and chastity of the diction. Thus, even for the proficiency in Vernaculars, it behoves that a candidate should have a working knowledge of the Classics especially of Sanskrit, on which he can draw for elevating his Vernacular. All this can be encompassed by making the Vernaculars and the Classics, as One Head.

I hope that close attention will be paid to this vital question by the educationists all over the Presidency and the dispute between the Classics and Vernaculars be amicably settled as to redound to the glory of the Classics and to the unfettered development of the Vernaculars, without inconveniencing in any way the Matriculation ignored all the while.

WHEN CALL COMES FROM MAHATMA.

:o:

Andhras Will Respond To It Wholeheartedly.

DESHBHAKTA K. V. PANTALU ON STRUGGLE AHEAD.

(From Our Correspondent).

NELLORE, May 28.

There is yet a great struggle ahead, said Desabhakta K. Venkatappayya Pantulu in his speech at a public meeting held in Chirala. "Do not think that this peace is a permanent one? The English have not yet yielded what we want. The Truce is only a temporary one. It is not improbable that the Mahatma may be obliged to come back to India with his call for action; so strong, I am afraid, are the forces of reactionaries in England. If, as Churchill and Co., threaten, the English boycott the next Conference and if the Conservative fail to respond to the Mahatma's conciliatory policy, and if the Labour Party is not prepared to do anything more than keep its place in. White Hall, there is bound to be a great fight, on Satyagraha lines, in the country. Old as I am I have still some fight in me, and I am prepared to brave this Government, once the call comes from the "Apostle of Peace" and I can assure the Government that my people, the Andhras, will respond to the call of the country in a much more generous manner than what they did during the last struggle."

FOREIGN CLOTH PICKETING.

Turning to the question of foreign cloth picketing, the Desabhakta adjured the shop-keepers t be prepared to make at least the little sacrifice of losing about 30 per cent of the value of their stocks of foreign cloths and thus prove they were not dead while the people of this country were making historic sacrifices. He then proceeded to warn those of them who were heaping abuse upon the volunteers by saying "You think you can go scot free for all these horrible things you are doing. Beware, there is yet another fate for you and your like, when you have to render account to God! Have you no hearts, no feelings or firmer sentiments? When old men like me, youths like these poor children, delicate women are doing so much for the country during this unbearable summer, is it not your duty to help us in boycoting the foreign cloth?

PROF. RANGA'S SPEECH.

Prof. Ranga who is very well known in these parts and whose activities on behalf of the peasants and workers have made him the favourite of the masses then rose to assure the merchants of the Andhradesha that picketing was bound to go on until the sale of foreign cloth is completely stopped. "Neither the Police nor the Magistrates have the right to stop picketing if it is peaceful. None can now try with success to prevent the continuance of picketing, so long as it is carried on peacefully".

Referring to the rumours that in Chirala and Tenali, Martial Law may be promulgated, the Professor said that not even the Governor of Madras dared not promulgate such an unpopular and disreputable law; only the Viceroy could think of it, but if he is wise, he would merely approach Mahatma Gandhi for permission to interfere in a careful manner. "Picketing will not be stopped as long as our volunteers are what they are, patient, persevering and patriotic and so long as the peasants keep sending provisions and there is no cause for fear from that quarter and I now wish to know if the Andhra merchants realise that they are out to fight this picketing forever and if they are so unpatriotic as to give all this trouble to our workers if they are so immune to public opinion as to carry on this unpatriotic business."

G. I. P. SACKS HUMBLE WORKERS

:o:

Strange Economy

The Secretary G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union writes:—

The G. I. P. Railway administration is carrying on an intensive retrenchment campaign and is every day turning hundreds of poorly paid staff out of employment to effect economy. Six Bellmen getting Rs. 20 p.m. each have been retrenched and the G. I. P. has thus saved Rs. 120 p.m.! Head quarters of T. T. Inspectors have been shifted from Bombay to Kalyan and Thana and about two hundred rupees have been retrenched from them. Ten signal and interlocking coolies at Kurla drawing Rs. 22 p.m. each have been discharged and a saving of Rs. 220 p.m. has been effected. If we add these savings together the net result is that the G. I. P. Railway could save about Rs. 500 at the cost of 6 Bellmen, 10 Interlocking coolies and a number of T. T. Inspectors.

The whole retrenchment scheme becomes a huge scandal when we find that the salaries of several officers have recently been increased and several new posts of European officers have been created. The Assistant Automatic Engineer, Bombay draws Rs. 1200 p.m. He is in charge of Automatic signals numbering about 30 from V. T. to Byculla 'A' Cabin and Harbour branch.

In the opinion of the G. I. P. Railway officials the supervision of these signals is such a great task that this Engineer has got one Inspector and two Assistant Inspectors, all Europeans and costing more than a thousand every month. The G. I. P. Railway has thus to pay more than Rs. 2,000 to look after about 30 signals but never thinks of either extending the jurisdiction of the Engineer or reducing his or his assistants' pay or retrenching one of them. It is needless to say that so many officers are not necessary to supervise 30 signals.

Lately, the Assistant Automatic Engineer, went on leave. The Railway could have easily promoted one of his assistants to act for him. But an outsider was brought to act for him on a fat salary and allowances and is allowed to draw them even though the Assistant Engineer has resumed duty.

Yet, there is another scandal! Kulali and Akalkot Road Stations are the watering stations since the very opening of the G. I. P. line. But the G. I. P. Officials wanted to convert Gangapur and Boroti into watering stations though there was no reason to do so as the water supply was always complete. Nine lakhs of rupees were spent and Gangapur and Boroti were opened with due pomp and show on 11th January, 31 only to be closed down on the 1st of March, 31. The reason is said to be the advice of the experts who think that the water is injurious to machinery.

The above go to prove that financial stringency does not come in the way when the interest of officers or their pet schemes are concerned and it is only the porters, coolies, and other meagrely paid staff who always picked up to be sacrificed at the altar of the economy campaign.

LATE BARJORJI D. PATEL OF QUETTA.

(By G. K. N.)

The recent death of Khan Bahadur Barjorji D. Patel, C.I.E., O.B.E., is a sad event from the view point of the Indian man of commercial venture. It has bearing on more than the Parsi public life. The deceased, a man of vast wealth, arose from humble economic origins. He never made a secret of the same. In his young life he saw vicissitudes which would form the theme of a sensational film. In days when Afganistan was more or less a "terra incognita" half a century ago, he visited it as an intrepid adventurer and businessman.

Mr. Barjorji Patel lived most of his days in the North-West Frontier Provinces and Quetta. Hence though a man of considerable spirit, the expression of his views was precluded by the rules of the "non-regulated" region,—an anomaly in the British Empire of law and order. In his commercial undertakings, especially mining enterprise, he was thwarted by the rivalries of foreign competitors representing syndicates with enormous capital. The redress of his heavy grievances was made difficult by some of his own co-citizens. A contrast was instituted in the eye of the omnipotent bureaucrat between the backbone of Mr. Barjorji's statements and the invertebrate assentations anticipating the wishes of Commissioners by sycophants.

Mr. Barjorji Patel, as I knew him, was steeped in Persian history and legend. Almost the first idea of linking Parsi India with Persia emanated in a concrete proposal from him. His suggestions were those of a man who looked far beyond his nose and ahead of his times. They fell flat on the quill-drivers of the Fort area of Bombay, the horizon of the latter being what it is,—limited by the middle-class Parsi environment of otiose principles of "safety-first". A staunch Zoroastrian Mr. Patel disdained to decoy his co-religionists into lunatic schemes by hinting the prospect of Zoroastrianism becoming soon the State religion of Persia! Mr. Barjorji Patel did not stop at making newspaper proposals. He was ready to sink his capital in his well thought out project. A man of prodigious memory, one looked at him with amazement as he recounted the endless stories of the "Shah Nameh". He was keen on publishing a complete edition of the voluminous "Burjor Nameh" even in Gujarati, an epic which had fed his boyish fancy and inspired his wanderings from home. With his vast experience of the world and the ups and downs of life, this Gujarati pioneer of commercial enterprise in the North-West Frontier Provinces was somewhat sensitive to unmerited criticism. Hence the Parsis miss the fruit of his thoughful labour in this direction.

In his own life-time Mr. Patel had given their shares to his heirs and imitated in his semi-retirement the old heroes whose character and life made such a strong appeal even to this hard-headed man of business. It is sad to contemplate that a life of unobtrusive philanthropy though tolerably long—he died at 72 was cut short by cancer.

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I WILL NOT LOSE HOPE

Mahatma's Reply To Honest Doubts' Of Youths

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

"The now famous Gandhi-Irwin truce terms received an almost unanimous approbation, though not from the entire section of Congressmen in India, at least from a majority of them. The people and the press, both in this country as well as on the continent of Europe, expressed their sincere appreciation of the success of the peace negotiations, and there was a consensus of opinion expressed, that honesty of purpose and sincerity in action on both sides lent sufficient weight to the success of the negotiations. In spite of this, there was and is still a very strong minority comprising especially the younger generation which is totally against the truce terms, and emphatically declines to put its seal of approval upon them. They are of the opinion,—and we think not without sufficient justification,—that the flag of Complete Independence as the immediate goal of India, hoisted at the Lahore Congress, has been lowered by the truce terms, thereby committing the Congress and its followers to a less severe and entirely different programme of activities.

SINCERITY OF PURPOSE.

"No one for a moment seems to doubt the sincerity of purpose, with which Gandhiji, as the one voice on behalf of the Congress, and Lord Irwin, as the spokesman of the British Government, carried out the peace negotiations to such a successful conclusion. The Left-wingers, under the leadership of Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, had almost planned to oppose the Resolution at Karachi Congress ratifying the Delhi pact, but better counsels prevailed with them, and we are thankful to them for having averted a very serious defection in the Congress, at a time like the present when complete unanimity and co-operation mean much. With great reluctance they let Gandhiji have his own way and try once more his faith in the British Government.

TRUCE AT WORK.

"Let us for one moment examine how far the terms of the truce have been observed since the Settlement. Government on their part have released the Civil Disobedience prisoners, withdrawn the various Ordinances, and declared the Congress organisation a lawful body. The Congress on their part have called off Civil Disobedience, aggressive picketing, boycott of British goods, etc., and have also acceded to the cancellation of the enquiry into police excesses. So much the better for all. But what passes our comprehension is whether or not the Government have strictly adhered to the principles underlying the terms. Reports of non-release of prisoners in various parts of the country, promulgation of Section 144 on political meetings, arrests and convictions for political reasons, and various other happenings, which are considered a total violation of the Agreement, are pouring into our ears every morning. On the other hand, we are told that the local Governments contend that the people have not always observed the terms of the truce. Whether or not both parties are justified in their charges it is not for us to say.

AN HONEST DOUBT.

"Is the light of the above, we honestly doubt, if Gandhiji, on behalf of the Congress, was sufficiently justified in having lowered the flag of Independence hoisted at Lahore by agreeing to the truce. We honestly doubt again, if he was fully satisfied, that there was a real change of heart on the part of the British Government, so as to commit the Congress to a truce of this sort. We honestly doubt thirdly, if Gandhiji really thought that the British Government would take up seriously the question of Indian Independence at the next Round Table Conference, even if the Congress under his leadership participiated. Fourthly we entertain an honest doubt, if Gandhiji thought for one moment, that the British Government would totally abdicate in favour of the Congress after 150 years of continued exploitation of a land, which is almost their entire subsistence and mainstay. Fifthly we doubt, whether he believed that they would surrender "the brightest jewel in the Crown of the British Empire" to those from whom no exploitation is possible in future, and thus pave the way for their own decline. And last but one, we honestly doubt, whether Gandhiji remembered how he has been betrayed on more than one occasion in the past in his trust in the Government, and considered whether "Young India" would allow him to practise his political juggleries on the toiling millions once more and for ever.

WHY NOT THIS WAY.

"Last but not the least is the honest doubt we entertain, whether there is any ray of hope of success through Congress participation in the coming Conference. Who knows, that once Gandhiji with his team has left India for London they will be allowed to return to the scene of their activities, in case the London conversations break down? Who can guarantee to the Indian delegation a hospitable reception in London during its stay there?

"We honestly wonder, whether it is not high time for us to present a united front, and if necessary, to wade through a pool of blood, of course pursuing the creed of non-violence, to attain our one goal and that for now and for ever."

GANDHIJI'S REPLY.

The foregoing has been sent me by 'The Youth of India' with a duly signed covering letter. I have removed certain unnecessary passages and made some alterations without changing the substance of the charge. There is truth in the statement, that there are charges and countercharges about breach of the Settlement by the parties concerned. But I am able to assure the public, that so far the difficulties have been removed. The Central Government is anxious to implement the Settlement as I know the Congress is. And so long as that condition persists, there is no danger of a breakdown. Beyond this the public will not expect me to go, whilst the very delicate instrument is being worked and kept in tune.

As to the Settlement itself, I have no doubt whatsoever, that the Congress would have put itself in the wrong if it had not entered upon it. And it was certainly patriotic on the part of Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose and the young men who were behind him to have withdrawn their opposition and given their support to the Settlement Resolution at Karachi. The Karachi Congress did not lower the Independence flag. The Congress mandate is clear on the point.

THE CONFERENCE METHOD.

Whether the Congress will be able to make good its position at the Round Table Conference I do not know. But I do know that it would be wrong for the Congress to avoid the Conference for fear of rejection of its demands. The Conference is one way of showing the absolute justice of the national demand. It would have been foolish for the Congress to refuse participation when it was open to it to press its full demand without reservation. The Congress would have betrayed lack of courage if it had declined to avail itself of the opportunity, when it came, of presenting its case at the Round Table Conference.

Therefore I should not hesitate to go to London and attend the Conference if I found that I could safely go. My difficulty is fundamental and well-known. I should not have the self-confidence to present the Congress case, if we could not set our own house in order by attaining a solution of the communal problem. But I am waiting watching and praying. As soon as the way is open, I should not hesitate to go wherever wanted. The other difficulty is less serious, but none the less important. As the principal party on behalf of the Congress to the Pact, I should feel most uneasy leaving India, when serious questions arising out of the Settlement demand attention. I have pledged my honour to Lord Irwin, that I shall leave no stone unturned to see that the Settlement does not break down. As I have already hinted, I am having some difficulty with Local Governments, but I am hoping that with patience all will be well. In any case I believe in all humility that my presence in India is necessary to avoid a crisis.

WON'T LOSE HOPE.

As for the other doubts of the writer or writers of the letter, I can only repeat what I have said so often. I will not lose hope, till I know that nothing is to be gained from negotiation. Since I believe in human nature, in spite of previous disappointments, I must trust. I regard it as practical wisdom. I rely for success upon the inherent justice of the national cause and the equally just means adopted for its vindication. I do not believe that the Congress delegation will be insulted in London. And if it is, the Congress will not lose its prestige. The loss will accrue to those who will insult. I therefore ask the youthful writers of the letter not to lose hope, but work with all their might to make the Settlement a success, and by working the constructive programme enhance the power of the Congress to vindicate the national position. For the measure of success at the Conference, if the Congress is represented thereat, will be in strict proportion to the measure of the power of the Congress.

SIR MIRZA M. ISMAIL.

—:o:—

His Interest In Hindu Temples

(BY A CORRESPONDENT).

It is sometimes useful to direct attention to the remarkable interest which Sir Mirza Mahomed Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, has manifested in Hindu temples and Mutts in the State. Since he assumed his high office, he has given many proofs of his Catholic tastes, his respect for religious other than his own. Nowhere, perhaps, has his cosmopolitism been shown to greater relief than during his tours of the several districts. His published tour notes contain numerous instances of orders issued by him to district officers for the renovation of an old, neglected temple here, the construction of a new temple there in response to a keen popular demand and generally for the efficient maintenance of all temples.

The following excerpts from the Dewan's tour notes, taken at random, serve to illustrate the point:—

1. "The Dewan visited the Sree Itamadevaru temple at Bettadapur (a village in Hunsur taluk). He observed that the Raja Asirvatham was being recited in a most mechanical manner without any spirit or feeling imported into it. He directed that the unsightly walls in the temple building should be removed, that a kalasam should be installed on the temple: that a basement around the temple with a flight of steps in front should be put up, the stones from the fort walls being used for the purpose; that the surroundings of the temple should be kept neat and tidy, and that a 'valaga' instead of the band should be used in the temple."
2. "Inspecting Sree Lakshmivaradarajaswamy temple (at Heggadadevanakote), the Dewan noticed that it was not well maintained, that rubbish had accumulated all round, that a compound wall enclosing the temple was unnecessary the front wall under construction being alone sufficient. He desired that the savings thus effected might be better utilised for improving the temple itself and giving it a nice appearance. A platform may be put up around the Aswatha tree inside the temple."

These instances, which can be easily multiplied, point unmistakably to the fact that Sir Mirza Ismail has made a special point of visiting Hindu temples and of showing his interest in their proper care and up-keep.

It may be pertinent to single out here on or two temples on which the Dewan has bestowed his constant and special attention. The ancient temple at Mallur, a little town four miles from Chennapatna, is often visited by him, whenever he motors down to Mysore. The installation of gold 'kalasams' and of electric lights in this temple is due entirely to his initiatvie for which the local pepole—more especially the Brahmin residents—hold him in love and esteeb. The famous temple at Melkote, 3 miles from Mysore, is another instance. This temple attracts hundreds of thousands of devotees from all over India and the lack adequate lighting facilities in this town had been a serious inconvenience for years. The Dewan ordered, inspired by his love and regard for the temple, that Melkote might be provided with electric lights and no sooner did the word go forth from him than the work was briskly undertaken and is now nearing completion. The people of this flourishing town had despaired of ever getting electric lights but, thanks to the Dewan's interest and initiative, their dream is well on the road to fulfilment and their gratitude to him is in consequence, so deep that it can scarcely be exaggerated. Again, the installation of electric lights in Sree Rangana thaswami temple at Seringapatam was carried out under the Dewan's instructions.

It is thus plain that Sir Mirza Ismail's interest in places of divine worship knows no limitations of caste, or creed. A correspondent, writing to the "Hindu" recently, said: "Sir Mirza attends a place of Hindu worship or a religious function at a Christian gathering with as much freedom of mind as he would attend a prayer meeting at a Mahommedan mosque." A reputed Brahmin publicist, who is now dead, once observed that "Sir Mirza has done more for Hindu temples than many a Brahmin Dewan." A Hindu journal wrote some time ago: "It is worth noting that this ancient Hindu Mutt (Sree Adi Chunchangiri Mutt) which had fallen into decline and was languishing should have entered on its new phase of life during the regime of the present Dewan and that it should have received many practical proofs of sympathy and encouragement from him."

More recently, large sections of Hindus testified to their deep love and regard for the Dewan when he attended, by special invitation, the Rama Pattabisheka celebrations at Mudiyanur, a village in Kolar District, arranged as a token of gratitude for a year of bountiful crops and a Harikatha performance at Malleswaram, Bangalore. Again, only last month, the orthodox pandits of the Mysore Sanskrit College honoured him with an address which described him as "the great cosmopolitan of the day." The address paid tributes to His Highness Maharaja and his "cosmopolitan Dewan" for their solicitude "to see that the Vedic foundations of justice and fair-play were so encouraged as to create a large number of pandits well versed in the eternal Dharmas capable of propounding worldly truths." This tribute is no stereotyped expression of praise but a really remarkable proof of the warm approval of men of learning.

The secret of Sir Mirza Ismail's popularity among all communities in the State lies in the fact that in all his doings he is inspired by the truly spiritual force of universal love, brotherhood and humanity. He is frankly not wedded to a policy based on communalism—witness his generous and high-minded service to India at the Round Table Conference, which has earned for him wide recognition as a great man and a great lover of his country. Sir Mirza bears no ill-will to any individual, much less to any section of the community. To him religion consists, to quote his own words, "in the service of the people." He has, in fact, by the fundamental sincerity of his character and actions secured a greater hold over the mass of the people in Mysore than has hitherto been acquired by any Statesman of our time.

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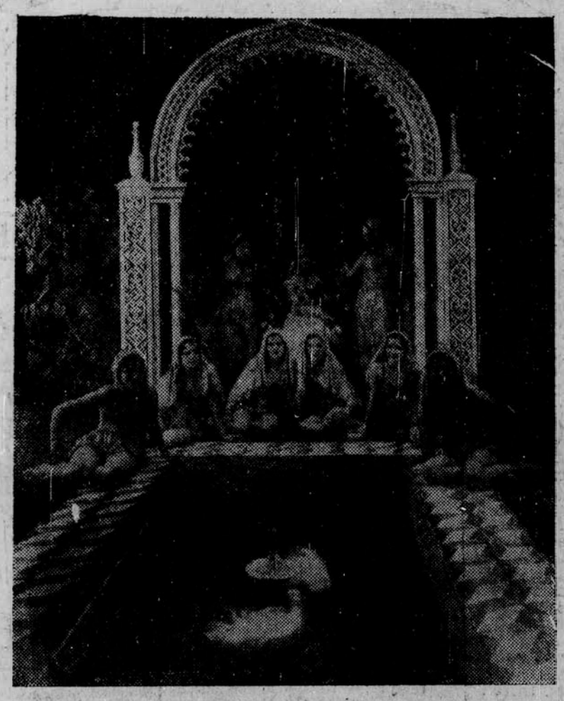

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Future Of Cotton Prices

BAD WEATHER MEANS SUDDEN AND VIOLENT TURN

How Much Crop Will Remain Unpicked ?

Bombay, June 4.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following weekly market report to-day:—

Once more Wall Street has had a lot to do with the fluctuations in the New York Market, while weather has also on the whole been more satisfactory. A new low level was touched in New York when on Tuesday July closed at 8.2. Messrs. Reuters Ltd. this morning have the following cable on the subject of weather:—

"The weekly weather report states that while the warmer weather has been hopful, it has continued to be cool most of the week over considerable areas. The growth of the cotton has generally been slow. The temperature averaged near normal, except in Texas, where coolness persisted."

Trade generally has continued to show no improvement anywhere, and Silver has once more been weak. Under these circumstances it is not surprising to find that buyers are few and nervous. Mills all over the world remain aloof determined not to miss the bottom for once, while speculators have so many times in the past 18 months made purchases at prices which appeared to them to be in the nature of a gift and have then, a little later, had to liquidate at a big loss, that they also want to see how near zero cotton prices can go before taking another chance. Something very like a buyers strike has been created which is to some extent encouraged by Crop forecasts, the first of which was published a few days ago and forecasted a crop of 13-1/2 million bales. Such forecasts are in our opinion not worth a moment's consideration, as the seed is hardly in the ground in many areas, while all the critical months are ahead. Who also can predict how much of the crop will remain unpicked unless prices before the picking season are very much enhanced?

BAD WEATHER MEANS.

We cannot profess any opinion at present, as panicky conditions prevail and may continue to do so in Wall Street for some considerable time, but one fact begins to stand out very prominently and that is the intrinsic cheapness of cotton, and the fact that probably in no country in the world can any profit whatever be made by a cotton farmer at these prices. These things must inevitably have their effect sooner or later and with cotton under 9 Cents with a huge short interest and with a large proportion of the world's cotton Mills rather poorly supplied with the raw material, we can visualise a sudden and very violent turn in the market should we run into a patch of really bad weather.

The local market has been quiet during the week and parity with Americans has narrowed until American cotton is attracting buyers even in India, while in other parts of the world the same attraction must be in evidence only in still greater force. Our stocks in spite of this however are now steadily diminishing and statistically we are still very sound. Since last week the local Hedge Contracts are practically unchanged. The demand for cloth manufactured by the local Mills has been quite good especially when it is remembered that there is usually a slack period before the rains commence.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Messrs. Patel Brothers compiled in thousands and subject to adjustment on receipt of Mail:—

Week ending 29th May 1931.

	This week.	This season.
Brought into Sight	69	12,789
Receipts at U. S. Ports	29	8,702
Exports from America:		
To Great Britain	19	1,046
To Continent	30	3,893
To Japan, Canada, etc.	37	1,422
Total	86	6,361
World's Spinners Takings of American cotton	182	9,539
Deliveries to Spinners:		
Great Britain (All kinds)	40	1,667
Visible Supply:		
Stocks at American Ports		3,238
Stocks at American Interior Towns		1,038
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		2,049
Total		6,825
Last week		6,435
Difference on week		— 110
Stocks of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		1,059

MAHILA SEVA MANDAL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL: The Girgaum branch of the Mahila Seva Mandal Industrial School at Nityanand Library, Sandhurst Road, re-opened on the 3rd instant. In this school swing and cutting fancy work and handicrafts are taught. Students desiring to join the classes should register their names at an early date. The classes are held daily between 1 and 4 p.m. excepting Sundays and holidays, and are open to women of all castes and creeds.

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Featuring
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Kalzana makes the teeth strong and hard and prevents decay. Remember that your teeth are almost entirely built up of Calcium and any deficiency of Calcium in your body will bring about decay and weakness in your teeth.

WOMEN'S DISEASES
By strengthening the blood and nerves Kalzana regulates the functions peculiar to women. It relieves undue pains, conquers irritability and soon brings you back, to care-free health.

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PATHE SOUND GAZETTE

CALCUTTA LETTER.

Muslims Asked To Join Congress.

BAKERGUNJ CONFERENCE.

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, June 2.

The annual election to the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee is to be held within a few days. Vigorous campaign is being carried on by Congress workers of the districts.

Mr. Kishorilal Ghosh, an accused in the Meerut Conspiracy Case, and formerly secretary of the Indian Journalists' Association, Calcutta, and a member of the staff of the "Amrit Bazar Patrika" came to Calcutta the other day after he had been bailed out. He was received at the Railway station by Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta and others On May 23 he was greeted by journalists at a gathering when the "Amrit Bazar Patrika" was "at home". The function was attended by a large number of well-known journalists.

GRIEVANCES OF DETENUS.

It is almost an everyday affair that complaints are made by detenus, victims of the Bengal Ordinance, to the effect that they do not receive proper care and treatment which they deserve. Some complain that they are not getting sufficient allowance for their maintenance, others are not allowed to appear in examinations, while the grievance of yet others —which is the most serious allegation—is that they do not receive proper medical aid when they are ill.

Some of the detenus were earning members of their families. Now that they have been interned by the Government and that the Government has granted scanty allowances to their families, the latter have been put to great financial difficulties.

MUSLIM POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

The Muslims of the district of Bakerganj (East Bengal) held a political conference at Barisal on May 28 and 29. Maulvi Mujibur Rahman, Editor of the "Mussalman", presided. The President in the course of his eloquent address dwelt upon subjects which vitally concern the present-day Muslims of Bengal. He said that economic freedom and development of the nation as well as the Muslim community are the first and most indispensable things on which depends the welfare of the Indians as a nation. But unless the country is liberated from foreign political domination it cannot be economically well off. Hence the foremost duty of the people is to make the country politically independent.

JOINT ELECTORATE FAVOURED.

As regards the electorates, the President dispassionately and systematically discussed all the aspects of the question and expressed the opinion that personally he was in favour of joint electorates without any reservation at least for Bengal. He also said that the Muslims of Bengal would be benefited by joint electorates not only from the national point of view but from the communal consideration as well.

Maulvi Mujibur Rahman exhorted his audience to join the Congress by thousands so that the Muslims could have no grievance against that powerful political organization and that they might not be in need of wasting their time, money, and energy for maintaining separate organizations of their own.

On the 29th and 30th May the Arun Ansar Samity of Barisal held a Social Service Conference which was presided over by Mr. M. Abdullah. The young men of Bakerjang district mustered strong at the conference.

The President read out his short address in the course of which he elaborated the idea that the most valuable thing which gave credit to youth was the spirit of revolution.

With reference to social service, the President pointed out that, however innocent this work might be, it was the spirit of a revolutionist which might lead one to successfully undertake it. The fundamental rule of social service, he observed, should be that prevention is better than cure.

Arrested For Alleged Forgery.

PESHAWAR, June 4.

Two persons, Mohdyunas and Charandas, formerly clerks in the office of the station staff officer, Risalpur were recently arrested for alleged cheating by forgery. It is alleged that one of them presented an advance station order for the use of officers proceeding on leave pending retirement and cashed Rs. 7,650 from the Mardan Treasury. The cash order bore the signatures of Lt.-Mcleod, Commanding Mardan and Capt. Wood, Station Staff Officer, Mardan. The alleged forgery was discovered by the Controller of Military Accounts, Rawalpindi, who on receipt of the counterfoil asked for details, which led to the arrest of the clerks.—A. P.

The Federal Structure-

(Continued from page 8.)

their love for the motherland and of their sympathy with the British India administration this very theory of direct relationship and divided paramountcy clearly shows how deeply the Princes distrust their own countrymen. If they had not done so they would have very gladly consented to paramountcy remaining in the federal Government. All the anomalies which have been narrated above are entirely due to one fact that the Princes fear that by associating with democratic British India their autocracy would come to an end. They are trying their level best to avert this calamity. And these fears are based upon distrust of their own countrymen. The only pity of it is that British Indians have not been able to see through this mentality of these Princes.

The seventh anomaly is about the "Ma Bap" theory of the Princes. The Princes are asserting that they stand in "loco parantes" to their subjects. They are talking of the ideal of Shri Ram. Shri Ram was prepared to abandon everything, his kith and kin, his very better half to propitiate his people. How many of the Indian Princes can say that they are acting up to this ideal? The very fact that the Princes decline to participate in the discussions of the Round Table Conference if the people of the States were associated with them, abundantly proves whether "Ma Bap" relations exist between the rulers and the ruled in the Indian States. No father would be ashamed to associate with his sons in any matter which concerns the welfare of them both. The Princes are distrusting their own people because they demand that they should surrender their autocratic powers and rule as constitutional monarchs. There is a conflict of interests and to talk of "Ma Bap" relations is nothing short of hypocrisy.

Such are the grave anomalies which confront us to-day in considering the present scheme of federation. We therefore, earnestly appeal to the leaders of the people in British India to try to remove wholesale these anomalies before they settle any scheme of federation for the whole of India.

SPIN KHADDAR AND AVOID LIQUOR.

DR. BHOIR URGES FORMATION OF VILLAGE COMMITTEES.

(From A Correspondent).
ANDHERI, June 4.

A large number of Mahomedan and Hindu villagers from Andheri and surrounding villages assembled at Jogeshwari, on Tuesday night to hear the "Message of Karachi."

Dr. R.M. Bhoir explained to them the importance of Khaddar and asked them to spin daily and produce as much Khaddar as they could. As regards liquor he said it was a great national sin to touch it. He advised them to form village committees for the purpose of boycotting foreign cloth and liquor from their villages. He appealed to them to open night schools, to take active part in the Congress Movement and to be ready for the next fight, if necessary.

Kalyanjibhai and Mr. Tipnis also spoke. After that a resolution to the above effect was passed.

UNTOUCHABLES' MEETING.

A mass meeting attended by a very large number of Untouchables was held in Keyni village, Andheri, when speeches were delivered by prominent Congress workers exhorting the people to use Khaddar, boycott liquor and to strengthen the Congress organisations.

Dr. R.M. Bhoir who was the principal speaker advised the so-called Untouchables to purify themselves from within as well as from without. It was because they ate dead animals and wore dirty clothes, that the people did not like them. But, if they gave up their many dirty habits, and lived a decent life, none would dare to treat them as Untouchables. He advised the women to wear "Pandarva Pesa" saris which were worn by other Hindu women, so that none would point them out as "Untouchables." Finally he appealed to them to wear Khaddar, boycott liquor and to join the Congress.

MAJOR VETCH AND MR. BILLIMORIA IN KARACHI.

Climax To A Series Of Troubles.

KARACHI, June 4.

Major Vetch and Mr. Billimoria were brought to Karachi this afternoon from Mughalbhin. The clash of their plane seems to have been the climax to a whole series of troubles 'en route' against which the airmen put up a dour fight.—A. P.

MONEY MARKETS.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 5.

B C Rate T T 1/5 3/4
B C Rate D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 20th June.
Banks Buying T T1/5 25/32
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 15/16 June.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 29/32 July.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278
Banks Selling T T 277 7/8
Banks Buying T T 277 1/8

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 918
Banks Buying D D 930
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 938

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 1/4
Banks Buying 60 days 135

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 65 1/8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 80 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks D D 156 1/4

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.86 11/16 4th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/2 3/16 5th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 4th inst.
London/Paris 124.25 4th inst.
London/Belgium 34.93 4th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.08 4th inst.
London/Italy 92.95 4th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-10 7/8 3rd inst. £4-4-11 3/8 4th inst.
Silver London Ready 12 5/16 3rd inst. 12 5/16 4th inst.
Silver London Forward 12 1/4 3rd inst. 12 1/4 4th inst.
Silver New York Ready 26 5/8 3rd inst. 26 5/8 4th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 3/32 p.c. 3rd inst. 2 3/32 p.c. 4th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 3/16 p.c. 3rd inst. 2 3/16 p.c. 4th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Banks Call 5 per cent. 3 Mos. 4 per cent. 6 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 5.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 60/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89-14.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88/14
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74/8
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/12
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/5
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/8
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/12
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs 93/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 100/3
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/12
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99/14
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101/2
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/6
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71/8
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 70/2
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 70/2
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/6
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101/6
Forward Rates: 17th June Settlement 3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 60/6/0
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 99/14/0
Tone of Market:—Easy.

Tone of Silver. Cash easy. Forward quiet. Very little business doing.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 5-6-1931.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time and temperature 83.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.93 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.71 inches.

For correction of ships instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every 100 of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department as on the 31 May 1931, is given below:—

(In thousands of rupees.)

Notes in circulation	1,54,79,43
Reserve.	
Coin and bullion.	
In India.	
Silver coin	1,1 ,60,99
Gold bullion	20,20,99
Silver bullion	7,83,68
Securities (Purchased prices)	
In India	7,13,7

THE WEATHER REPORT

ADVANCE OF MONSOON IN ANDAMAN SEA MAINTAINED.

The advance of the monsoon in the Andaman Sea is maintained and nearly general and locally heavy rain has fallen in lower Burma. In connection with the advance of the monsoon in the southeast Arabian Sea nearly general rain has fallen in Malabar and Konkan. Associated with thunderstorms there has also been local rain in Upper Burma, North Madras Coast, and Bombay Deccan with a few falls in Mysore, Assam, Bengal, Kashmir and Northwest Frontier Province. The temperature is above normal from West Central India and North Bombay Deccan to Upper Burma.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair, quarter inch; Mergui four; Tavoy, three; Victoria Point, Amherst, Bhamo, two; Diamond Island, one; Gwa, half; Rangoon, Lashio, quarter; Dhubri, Jalpaiguri, three-quarters; Parachinar, quarter; Cochin, three; Trivandrum, two; Ratnagiri, Marmagao, Belgaum, one and half; Sholapur, Cocanada, Kodaikanal, one; Miraj, three-quarters; Bangalore, Vizagapatam, quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Northwest Frontier Province, and Kashmir, and continue in Malabar, Konkan and Burma. Scattered thundershowers will continue in Mysore, South Deccan, and Assam, and extend in Bengal.—A.P.

Rainfall, for 24 hours ending at 8 hrs. on the 5th inst., was as under:—

Station.	Rainfall.
Ratnagiri	1.55"
Marmugao	1.43"
Karwar	6.44"
Sholapur	1.02"
Belgaum	1.60"
Bangalore	0.34"
Mangalore	0.15"
Calicut	0.04"
Cochin	2.77"
Trivandrum	2.03"
Cocanada	1.05"
Vizagapatam	0.23"
Colombo	0.59"

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, June 5.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 5-6-31 Colaba Point 0.00" Fort 0.00" J. J. Hospital 0.00".

Total since 1st June to date 5-6-31 Colaba Point 0.00" Fort 0.00" J. J. Hospital 0.00".

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 Colaba Point 0.00" Fort 0.00" J. J. Hospital 0.00".

Total for the corresponding period of 1929 Colaba Point 2.35" Fort 1.61" J. J. Hospital 0.47".

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

The Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 5-6-1931, is as under:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.719 inches (normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours.—.003

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 86.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.7.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 93.6 degrees (2. above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 84.2 degrees (4.3 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 75 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 206 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 6.

SECOND GLORIOUS WEEK
RANJIT'S RADIANT ROMANCE
'QUEEN OF LOVE'
It is not a talkie but you will talk about it—
Where Silence Is Eloquence
Her acting needs no tongue.—COME and SEE
Featuring
Miss SULOCHANA
Mr. D. BILLIMORIA
and
Mr. GHORI
Who will make you laugh.
Directed by
Mr. NANUBHAI VAKIL
Cameraman
Mr. P. NAYAK
WEST-END CINEMA
Lamington Road.

Second Glorious Week.
The crowd still continues to throng the gates of Globe Talkies, for the Gigantic Attraction of
KRISHNA TONE'S
ALL-TALKING, SINGING, DANCING, DRAMA
Here is a vagrant heart throbbing audibly on the screen.
THE WIFE
Here is the art of love living through inspiring episodes.
holds the irresistible bait through its
SURGING SONGS, SWEET VOICES, DELICIOUS DIALOGUES AND THE TENDER TUNES OF
Miss RAMPYARI
Clear Recording, Perfectly Audible Reproduction, Scientific Music And Languishing Love's Plaintive Tunes—
ALL COMBINED GO TO MAKE A PARAGON OF TALKIE—COME TO SING WITH IT TALK WITH IT, DANCE WITH IT, LIVE AND LANGUISH WITH IT.
Daily Three Shows At 5-30, 8, 10-30 P. M.
MATINEES on SATURDAY & SUNDAY at 3 P. M.
AT GLOBE TALKIES

Hear MASTER NAGARKAR Sing Seven Song-Hits!!
BOMBAY NATIKA CO. AT THE BOMBAY THEATRE
GRAND OPENING SATURDAY 3-30 P.M.
तरुणपिढी यानें उद्याची प्रजा वंश क.
OR. "YOUNGER GENERATION"
5 SHOWS. SAT. 6th; 3 SHOWS—(1) 3-30 p.m. (2) 6-15 p.m.; (3) 9-30 p.m.
SUN. 7th; 2 SHOWS—(1) 3-30 p.m.; (2) 6-15 p.m.
Hear MASTER PANDITRAO NAGARKAR 'The Gandharv of the younger generation' sing seven song-hits with his golden voice which is sure to captivate his audiences. Jackie Coogan Ram and Indubala will also play splendid parts. Book your seats early to avoid disappointments.

FROM TO-DAY! FROM TO-DAY!!
RATHILAL BROS. will Present
SENSATIONAL THRILLING STUNT PICTURE.
"TEMPLE OF TORTURES"
Showing the thrilling adventures of a Rajput youth in fighting the evils of human sacrifice. So-called magicians and the Royal intriguers.
Starring
Mr. KALE, Miss EKBAL, MALATI AND INDIRA.
Shows Daily 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M. Saturdays and Sundays Extra at 3 P. M.
VISHNU CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE NEW CHARNI ROAD.

New Play "NEKAJAT MARATHA" by Mr. G. N. Tipnis will be staged in this month.
LALITKALADARSHA
Grant Road: ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
TO-DAY 6th JUNE AT 8-30 P. M.
Rakashasi-Mahatwakanksha
SUNDAY 7th JUNE AT 3-30 P. M.
N. G. KAMATNURKAR'S
New Play! SAJJAN New Play!!

COMMENCING SATURDAY
AT THE REQUEST OF MANY OF OUR PATRONS.
FIRST INDIAN TALKIE PHOTO-PLAY.
ALAM-ARA
An all-star cast
ALL TALKING, SINGING AND DANCING.
Produced by Imperial Movi-Tone.
Mr. Vithal, Miss Zubeda, and Miss Zilloo in Leading Roles.
SEE AND HEAR
MAHATMA GANDHI'S INSPIRING MESSAGE FROM HIS OWN LIPS.
CINEMA MAJESTIC,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
Daily:—5-30, 8, and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee show on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3 p.m.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1931.

"CHURCHILL PRACTISING INVERTED PELMANISM."

Sir H. Samuel's Defence Of Lib-Lab. Co-operation

—:o:—

BUXTON (By Mail).

Sir Herbert Samuel, addressing a public demonstration in connection with the conference of the National Liberal Federation at the Buxton Pavilion, said the subject which was perhaps uppermost in their minds was the course of action taken by the Liberal Parliamentary party in recent months and its policy in the future.

When they came to a choice of ways we necessarily asked the question, Where did we want to go? Parties did not exist for their own sakes, they existed to achieve certain public purposes. We walked not so much because of the exercise but to arrive at a destination. Some would have Liberals turn towards the Right, some would have them turn towards the Left; some would have them march straight on, and others seemed to wish them to have no plan at all. "One step enough for me" was their motto.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The resolutions which the National Liberal Federation had been discussing indicated their destination. To seven topics dealt with in these resolutions he would add two more—the taxation of land values, which had long been among the purposes of Liberalism, and the maintenance of the right of the electorate against the House of Lords.

"I have for some time held the view that the next general election, when it comes, may find the House of Lords as a very prominent issue." How could the nation best achieve the nine objectives which he had enumerated? Ultimately by establishing a Liberal Government in power. Liberals made a great effort to accomplish this at last general election The country did not adequately respond, but Liberals were conscious, if not of success ahieved, at all events of duty done. As things were, they had 58 members in the House of Commons. Sir Edward Grigg advised them to align themserves with the Conservatives. Some years ago Sir Edward was for a short time what was called a National Liberal member of Parliament. He was now a Conservative candidate in Leeds. They had never heard much of him at the National Liberal Federation, and were hardly called upon to pay much respect to his guidance.

Of the nine Liberal objectives, it was obvious with regard to five of them that they would meet with nothing but hostility from the Conservative party. On Free Trade national reconstruction, Electoral Reform, Land Values, and the House of Lords the course of Liberalism and the course of Conservatism were opposite.

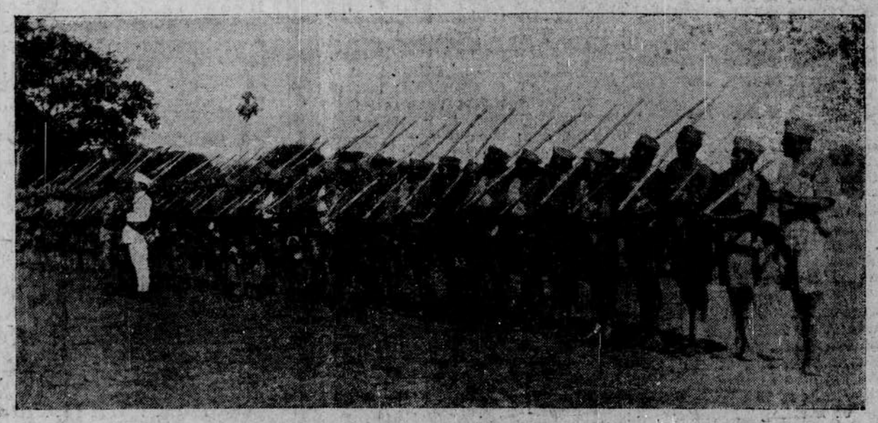
With regard to peace and disarmament, the spirit of the Tory party was far indeed from that which the times required in this supreme issue of modern world politics. As to India, there was a debate yesterday in the House of Commons in which Mr. Churchill took a prominent part. Mr. Churchill appeared to have forgotten every syllable of the Liberalism he learned in earlier years. There were some people who trained their memories by mental exercises. Mr. Churchill must practice a kind of inverted pelmanism and spend some minutes every day training himself to forget. His speech was mischievous to the last degree. But what was significant was the rolling volume of cheers with which it was greeted, not by all but by many of the members sitting on the Conservative benches. They could not be sure that Conservatism in power would carry out an Indian policy acceptable to Liberals.

It is impossible" said Sir Herbert, "for any Liberalism worthy of the name to align itself with the Conservative party. I often view the proceedings of the Labour Government with dissatisfaction, but I view the prospect of a Tory Government with dismay.

COMMON SENSE.

"Pact between the Liberal party and the Labour party there is none but consultation on the methods of carrying out purposes which are common to both parties there is. What harm is there in that? It is the course of common sense. Our virtue is not so frail that our reputation will be compromised if we are seen in the company of members of the present Government. I know where I want to go; I see my destination definitely before me. If I come to a river I look for a bridge. If I come to a swamp I walk round it. Some say that this not heroic, that this is mere tactics. Let them if they wish march head high hand on heart into the river or into the swamp. I prefer to arrive where I wish to go. What some people call tactics others will call the exercise of ordinary foresight. It is ever regarded as the first principle of statesmanship for public men to consider not only the immediate but the more distant consequence of their action." (Applause).

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL UNDER CANVAS.



Officers on Parade in Camp at Borivli.

Cadets at physical exercise.

On the March in full kit.

WOMEN'S RIGHT OF INHERITANCE

Mysore Assembly Passes The Bill.

PLEADER LEADS OPPOSITION AND QUOTES OLD TEXTS!

MYSORE, June 4.

By an overwhelming majority the Mysore Representative Assembly to-day accorded support to the Government Bill calculated to recognise women's right of inheritance under Hindu law. The measure was based on the recommendations of the special committee which examined the question, in what respects the present law could be reformed in the light of growing public opinion. The bill seeks definitely to lay down the principles that should govern heirship in a joint Hindu family, assigning a definite place to women in order of succession particularly those females or relatives connected through females who, though belonging to the family are altogether dropped without means.

NONE TOO EARLY.

Mr. Mahadeviah, Secretary to the Law Department explained at length the various provisions embodied in the bill with a view to protect women's right of inheritance.

Mrs. Kamalamma Dasappa and Srimati Sakamma, two lady members of the Assembly, welcoming the measure as none too early, referred to the existing deplorable condition of women in the Hindu family and strongly pleaded for unanimous support.

Mr. Visveswariah, (a pleader from Sagar) led the opposition, quoting old texts extensively.

BILL CARRIED.

The debate lasted the whole day. After the Law Secretary's reply the measure was put to vote and carried by 257 votes to three.

Sir Hari Singh Gour who had been taking keen interest in the proceedings was particularly gratified at the result and remarked that Mysore justly reputed to be in the vanguard of progress, had established a record as the Mysore Hindu Law Reform Bill went a great deal further than the British Indian Act.—A. P.

MAHARASHTRA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Senapati Bapat For Presidentship.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 4.

The Satara Congress Committee at its last meeting elected "Senapati" Bapat as a member of the Satara Congress Committee; and recommended his name for the presidentship of the Maharashtra Congress Committee as an appreciation of his work and sacrifice in the cause of the country. The recommendation is supported by prominent congressmen.

GOVERNMENT COMES TO POONA.

Last Monday H. E. Sir Ernest Hotson, the Acting Governor of Bombay arrived in Poona from Mahableshawar. Along with him many of the executive councillors and Ministers have also come. With the arrival of the Government, the Poona Season has begun.

Coffin Of Ex-King Husein Carried In Procession.

LONDON, June 5.

Jerusalem.—A detachment of British troops stationed at the historic Damascus Gate in the afternoon saluted the coffin of ex-King Hussein which was carried in a procession headed by the police and including a "Muslim" band and banner-bearers to Haram-el-Sherif. Ex-King Ali Emir Abdullah, representative of the High Commissioner in Palestine, the Chief British representative at Amman, President of the Arab Executive, Foreign Consuls and representatives of the Jewish Agency followed the coffin. Enormous crowd joined the procession and lined the streets.—Reuter.

HINDU SABHA CONFERENCE

BENDWAN, June 1.

(BY MAIL).

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha Conference was held this evening at the Conference office. It was proposed t request Maharaj Kumar Uday Chand Mahatab to accept the chairmanship of the Reception Committee and Dr. Rabindranath Tagore to preside.—A.P.

Summer Religious Lectures Series.

A Surat correspondent writes:—"The summer religious lectures series arranged by the Sanatan Dharma Shikshan Mandal and the Vedic Sanatan Dharma Sabha at Surat came to a successful close on Wednesday the 3rd instant. Prof. Durkal thanked on behalf of the institutions all those who has contributed to make the series a success. He mentioned that eleven University men, three professors and nine Shastris, Pundits and one lady had taken part in delivering lectures for the series which was unique of its kind in Gujarat. After several complimentary lectures of thanksgivings the meeting came to a close. The series continued for about a month.

AGRA DISTRICT POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

(From A Correspondent.)

AGRA, June 2.

The Agra District Political Conference is going to be held in Edmadpur with Babu Mohan Lall Saxena, Advocate of Lucknow, in the chair on the 15th and 16th of June. A Reception Committee has been formed with its different departments for accommodation, food and lodging and for other functions. Rani Vidya Vati of Hardoi, Pt. Sunder Lal, Pt. Krishna Kant Malviya, Parvati Devi of Lahore and Srimati Kasturibai Gandhi are expected to be present. There will be a Kishan Conference of the district.

LAWYERS TO GIVE UNDERTAKING

—:o:—

Patna High Court

BAR'S PROTEST AGAINST STRANGE DECISION.

MONGHYR, May 27.

The members of the Monghyr Bar Association assembled at a meeting considered the decision of the Patna High Court regarding a number of pleaders who were convicted for their activities in connection with the last Civil Disobedience movement and passed the following resolution:

This Association has learnt with surprise and grave concern, the recent decision of the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Patna regarding a number of pleaders, who were convicted for activities in connection with the last Civil Disobedience movement directing that certificates of practice would not be renewed until they give an undertaking that in future they will not participate in any activity which are subversive to of the Government established by law in British India; and having given the matter its calm and most anxious consideration, considers it, its duty to invite the attention of the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court to the following points of view, and hopes and trusts that they will be pleased to recall their decision for an undertaking being demanded of the pleaders referred to above:—

(i) That the conditions governing the control of the branch of the profession represented by pleader which are wholly laid down in the legal practitioners' Act, and markedly in sections 13 and 14 thereof, do not warrant a demand of assurance for future conduct, and restricts the power of the High Court to meting out punishment for past behaviour.

(ii) That section 7 of the legal practitioners' Act provides that every pleader, shall at the end of every year, subject to rules that may be framed by the High Court in this behalf, be entitled to have his certificate renewed as of right by the District Judge. So far it appears no rules have been expressly promulgated in this behalf by the High Court, except the one numbered rule 26 A in the High Court circular orders which empowers a district judge to report the case of a pleader whose conduct in the exercise of this profession in the part has not been satisfactory, to the High Court with a recommendation that the certificate be not renewed, and thereupon it will be open to the High Court to pass order as it may think fit.

In the cases under reference, so far as this Association is aware, there were no recommendation by District Judge against renewal of their certificates. In such a state of things, their application for renewal did not call for an exercise of the power of the Hon'ble judges of the High Court nor was there anything in the conduct of these pleader in the exercise of their profession that might furnish a ground for such a recommendation by a district judge, as is contemplated by rule 26A.

(iii) That the participation of a person enrolled as a pleader in the civil disobedience movement does not in any way destroy the confidence of the client world, rather the high character exhibited by participation in a movement based upon truth, non-violence and sacrifice attracts the confidence of client in a larger measure.

(iv) That the language of the undertaking demanded is too vague and general, as it might include any sort of activity which may have the tendency to initiate or farther the demand for ending present system of Government and substituting for it a system of responsible Government. Similarly the consolation in last part of the undertaking permitting liberty of constitutional action, is equally vague, in as much as in the opinion of some eminent of the lawyers of the country the civil disobedience movement is perfectly constitutional.

(v) In any view of the matter the Hon'ble High Court having decided to condone the behaviours involved in the offences leading to the conviction of the lawyer in question by reason of the terms of the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement, the demand for an undertaking indicated above is bound to nullify the good effect of the decision to stand by the agreement and, would naturally be resented as extremely humiliating and although this Association is confident that the High Court has no bias in favour of the retention of the present system of Government, the present demand for an undertaking when Governments of country are not only silent but have agreed to withdraw from all proceeding against legal practitioners, is likely to lend countenance to a misconception of policies on a mis-understanding of the same.

BLESSINGS OF BRITISH RULE IN BURMA!

Sir John Simon Waxes Eloquent.

"BRITISH TRADERS NO EXPLOITERS," ASSURES THE GALLANT KNIGHT.

LONDON, June 5.

"I do not know the boundary of the British Empire where the Englishman may say with more confidence that here is a place where British enterprise and leadership have brought blessing to the land which needed such guidance and experience," declared Sir John Simon speaking at the annual Burma Dinner in London. Unhappily the Burman has been carried away by agitation in a way that sometimes seemed to make ordinary government most difficult. "Many have been taught to regard Britain's part as tyrannous overlordship and British traders' part as that of the mere cynical exploiter. That is not the impression I have been able to make of Burma."

BURMA SEPARATIONWALA DISILUSIONED.

Mr. H. B. Prior, of the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, ascribed the present disturbances mainly to economic causes and said that the recent events had given rude shocks to his previous advocacy of separation.—Reuter.

MANDALAY MAIL TRAIN DERAILMENT.

FURTHER DETAILS.

RANGOON, June 4.

Further details are now available of Mandalay mail train accident which occurred on 1st June when the engine with three bogies passing a bridge was derailed, jumping the line. One bogey dropped below, where luckily there was no water, while two others capsized and were smashed, resulting in eight persons being injured, two seriously. As soon as the engine crossed the bridge, the driver heard an explosion and jumped out. Two firemen were injured. The train was saved by the mailvan striking a piece of rail at the end of the bridge. The driver saw three men running into the jungle. Mr. Banwell, Superintendent of Police, with thirty military police and passengers by the train immediately made a search for them, but could not trace them.—A.P.

"NAUTILIUS" LEAVES FOR LONDON.

STOCKING OF SUFFICIENT FOOD AND FUEL OIL.

Provincetown.—The submarine "Nautilius" is leaving for London this evening, having concluded a satisfactory speed trial. The Commandeer of the submarine said she would have a cruising speed of eleven knots. The submarine has already stocked food sufficient for 18 months and fuel oil sufficient for 4 to 5,000 miles.—Reuter.

(A new London (Connecticut) message of June 4, stated that the ex-naval submarine "Nautilius", in which Sir Hubert Wilkins who is aboard, intends to cruise undersea to the North Pole, left at noon on 3rd instant for Provincetown, Massachusetts, from where after a brief test, she will depart for Spitabergen. She will proceed from there to the northeast coast of Greenland whence a dash to the Pole will be made.)

MR. SUBHAS BOSE TO VISIT JALGAON.

(BY MAIL.)

JALGAON, June 4.

It is understood that Mr. S. C. Bose, the Bengal leader, has consented to visit Jalgaon by the middle of June when he is coming to Khandesh to preside at the Dhulia Peasants' Conference. Efforts are being made to present him with an address on behalf of the Jalgaon Municipality. A meeting of the Municipality has been called for 8th instant to consider the question.—A.P.

BENGAL CONGRESS DIFFERENCES.

Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta's Telegram. To Gandhiji.

(BY MAIL).

CALCUTTA, June 2.

The following telegram was received by Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta late last night from Gandhiji. —"Internal differences must be composed. Please agree submit matters arbitration if mutual adjustment impossible.—Gandhi."

SEN-GUPTA'S REPLY.

Mr. Sen-Gupta replied to Gandhiji as follows:—

"Your wire. You have advised Subhas Babu see me. I find from to-day's Liberty Subhas Babu has wired you. "Since Sen Gupta's rebellious and extremely unreasonable attitude has made adjustment impossible in spite of Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to meet all legitimate grievances there is no other option but to place the matter before the Working Committee and that he whole-heartedly welcomes Mahatma Gandhiji's arbitration." Having regard to Subhas Babu's wire to you and the attitude disclosed there I agree to arbitration. Beg point out that arbitration may not be reduced to compromise but should be a decision on matters of principle and fact arrived at after detailed enquiry."

Mr. Sen-Gupta then enumerates the questions on which arbitration should be made.—A. P.

Rugby.—Mr. J. A. Tinne, a Conservative member for Wavertree Division of Liverpool applied for and has been granted Chiltern Hundreds. Thus necessitating a bye-election.—B. O. W.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Commissions Far-Reaching Recommendations.

LONDON, June 4.

Far-reaching recommendations are contained in the first report of the Commission on Unemployment Insurance, issued to-day. Judge Holman Gregory was Chairman of the Commission, which consisted of six members. The report proposes, in order more closely to balance the income and expenditure of the unemployment fund with its live register of two and a half million people, that the payment of benefit shall be limited to 26 weeks within the year following the date of the application, that weekly rates of contributions by the employer he worker and the exchequer shall be increased, and that the scale of unemployment benefit shall be fixed according to age and sex. The report also makes recommendations to check abuses of the system. These principally affect part-week workers and married women. The report declares that the income of the unemployment fund is only sufficient to meet half charges upon it. The present debt of the fund exceeds eighty millions, and is increasing by nearly a million every week.—Reuter.

"Vallabh-Vidyalaya" To Be Opened.

(From A Correspondent.)

BOCHASAN, June 4.

Vallabh-Vidyalaya, whose foundation stone was laid by Mahatma Gandhiji, will be opened by Sjt. Morarji Desai, the Ex-Dy. Collector of Ahmedabad District, who resigned during the struggle, on Monday (8th inst.) at 6 p.m. Sjt. Abbas Tyebji will unfurl the National Flag at the same time.

SAILINGS FROM OKHA.

S.S "Janus" arrived at Okha on the 30th ultimo and left on the 31st ultimo taking 250 tons of cement.

Bukharest.—Contrary to expectation, there have been no casualties in the fire cabled on 4th June, but damage has been caused estimated at £75,000. Firemen and troops after heroic efforts succeeded in preventing the outbreak from spreading to the town.—Reuter.

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